The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTION FOR ARRESTING IRWIN.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE—A. H. STEPHENS AND GEN. BUTLER FOUND ON THE SAME SIDE—BUTLER'S INSINUATIONS—IRWIN'S POSITION—MR. HOLMAN'S RESOLUTION AGAINST SUBSIDIES OR GRANTS OF LAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The scene in the House to-day, during the debate on the resolution for the arrest of Irwin, was interesting and remarkable. The attention of the House was wholly absorbed, and the members flocked around the speakers so that nearly all the distant seats were deserted. The debate touched but lightly upon the merits of the present case, but instead, wandered off into a discussion of the old question of the right of the House to punish witnesses for refusing to answer. Gen. Butler and Alexander H. Stephens were found upon the same side, though Stephens confined his argument to the abstract legal propositions, while Butler fitted his speech nicely to the pending case. He took the ground that this inquiry into Irwin's expenditures was one not proper for the House to make, and his reasoning was remarkably like that used by Irwin in excusing himself from answering. He meanly insinuated that Mr. Dawes and Judge Kelley, and others who have been pushing forward the investigation, were endeavoring to punish Irwin in order to clear themselves of suspicion, and boasted that his own character could not be hurt by lobbyists. He alluded to the precedent to be established as one which would return to plague Republicans, and though he did not say it in direct terms, no doubt was left of his meaning that to compel Irwin to answer would be an example to the Democratic majority in the next House, and that Republicans were now committing themselves to support the Democratic investigations against the Republican Administration. Mr. Stephens spoke with great force, and was listened to with deference and attention, for nobody doubted the sincerity and honesty of his views. When the vote was finally reached, only a few dissenting voices were heard, and Gen. Butler's was not among them. There was a rumor afloat at one time this afternoon that Irwin had run away, but it was wholly unfounded, and he is said to have retired early to-night, to get as much rest as possible for the ordeal of to-morrow, when he will be brought before the bar of the House. It is not at all likely that he will disclose the names of the parties he traded with. It has been difficult for the committee to understand why he should tell what he has told and then refuse to tell any more. One motive for the testimony already given is clear enough: The suit pending against him to recover the $750,000 is to be affected by this investigation. If he swears here that he expended the money he has made a good point for his defense. If he should swear he had devoted any part of the money to his personal use he would ruin his defense in court. If he gives now a list of names of persons to whom he paid money, and they, on being summoned, come up and swear he paid them nothing, he will be placed in a bad position, whether his word or theirs is true. He is in a bad predicament any way, and the effect of his testimony on all his personal interests has been carefully considered between him and his counsel, and they have concluded that he can say nothing more which can improve his own situation. His friends say that, in his present condition of health, he will be placed in great peril of his life by action which will place him in prison. Meantime the investigation will go forward as well as possible without his further testimony.

THE VOTE ON MR. HOLMAN'S RESOLUTION—ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

Mr. Holman's resolution declaring that in the present condition of the country no subsidy, either in money or lands, should be granted to any corporation by Congress, and that all appropriations should be limited to what is actually required by the public service, came up as unfinished business. The pending question was on a motion to suspend the rules, on which the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting, yeas 149, nays 75. A two-thirds vote was necessary to suspend the rules, and the motion was defeated by one vote. Before the result of the vote was announced, Crittenden, of Missouri, changed from yea to nay. Mr. Crittenden's change defeated the resolution. The members who voted yea on this resolution will no doubt bear in mind the stigma that attaches to those who, in the first instance, voted against the Pacific Mail subsidy, and afterward changed their votes in favor of it, and insured its passage. The members of the Forty-second Congress who voted consistently for the subsidy from beginning to end now stand much better before the country than those who changed. With this fact so fresh in mind it is impossible that enough of those who voted for Holman's resolution can be brought to favor any subsidy scheme this Winter to secure its passage.

THE NATIONAL ASYLUMS FOR SOLDIERS.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylums for Disabled Soldiers held its annual meeting here to-day. Chief Justice Waite, who is, *ex-officio*, a member of the board, was also present. The board will ask of Congress an appropriation of $1,000,000 to support the Soldiers' Homes during the next year. More applications are received this Winter for admittance to the homes than at any previous time, owing to the depression in business, which has driven to the asylums many who in prosperous times have found employment by which they could support themselves, notwithstanding their disabled condition. The law of last Winter admitting soldiers of the Mexican war has operated to place in the homes quite a number of men who fought in the Confederate army. Some members of the board will not oppose a proposition to admit soldiers of the Confederacy on equal terms with soldiers of the Union, which will no doubt be made within the next two or three years.

THE ENGINEER AND ORDNANCE PROMOTIONS AND THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill passed at the last session repealing the law by which promotions were stopped in the engineer and ordnance corps of the army was reported by the Committee on Military Affairs and not by the Committee on Appropriations, as stated last Saturday. The appropriations for the army have been in the charge of Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, who has been careful not to admit any legislation increasing expenditures, and he was not the author of the measure which is alluded to.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

To-morrow morning a letter will be read in the Senate from Vice President Wilson, vacating the chair of the Presiding Officer, and Mr. Carpenter will again be elected President of the Senate pro tempore.

THE SENATE FINANCE BILL.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, to-day introduced the new finance bill, which was placed on the calendar and ordered to be printed. The bill comes before the Senate as a report from the Finance Committee, therefore it will not have to be referred according to the usual custom, but can be taken up at any time a majority of the Senate may so order. Mr. Sherman gave notice to-day that he would call the bill up after the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow, and there is some hope it may pass before recess and without extensive debate.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Morton to-day gave notice that immediately after the holiday recess he would ask the Senate to act upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution, submitted last session by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, changing the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. The Committee on Elections of the House will probably report in favor of substantially the same resolution for amendment as that agreed upon by the committee of the Senate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

IRWIN'S RELEASE EXPLAINED.

The following explanation is made of Irwin's discharge from custody:

The resolution of last Monday authorized and procured Irwin's arrest in New-York and his detention here as a witness who had failed to appear before the committee in obedience to its subpœna; but having appeared and testified up to a certain point and then refused to answer a question, the House was appealed to for its warrant to order him to show cause why he should not be punished as a contumacious witness. This presupposed his having appeared before the committee, and consequently involved his discharge from former arrest.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $14,553,969; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $49,870,000; coin, $76,624,870, including $21,279,800 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $304,197. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $521,645.

NAVY ORDERS.

Capt. H. K. Breese is ordered to duty as Inspector of Hydrography; Lieut. S. E. Paine to duty connected with the survey of the Isthmus of Darien; Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood to the Pensacola Navy-yard; Commander B. S. Law is detached from command of the Ohio and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon J. H. Tinkham from the Naval Rendezvous at New-York and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon J. R. Tryon from the Pensacola Navy-yard and ordered to resume his duties at New-York.

THE ARKANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House Committee on Elections, to-day, decided to report a resolution declaring Snyder, (Republican,) the sitting member from the Second Arkansas District, entitled to his seat, and dismissing the contest of Bell for the same.

THE CASE OF REPRESENTATIVE STOWELL.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day examined Ex-Representative Porter, of Virginia, with reference to the charge against Representative Stowell of selling a naval cadetship. Mr. Porter said he knew nothing on the subject except what Graham told him. Mr. Porter was the candidate against Mr. Stowell for Congress, and made the charge that Stowell sold the cadetship in a speech several days before the election. Mr. McGeorge, of Virginia, being sworn, testified that he knew something about such sale. He lived at McKeesville, to which place Graham had brought the boy Schoolcraft, who was subsequently appointed a cadet. The boy boarded with witness only five weeks. Mr. Stowell there met the boy for the first time. Graham, the principal witness, is expected to appear to-morrow.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF INTERNAL TAXES EXCEPTING ON SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

A bill introduced into the House by Mr. Eames, to-day, proposes to repeal all taxes and stamp duties imposed by the Internal Revenue laws, except such as relate to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, and cigars; to increase the tax on distilled spirits ten cents per gallon, and to repeal the second section of the act of June 6, 1872, which reduced by ten per cent. the duties on manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, &c.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to-day, announced that the court would adjourn on Wednesday next, until Thursday, the 7th of January.

THE FINANCES.

TEXT OF THE SENATE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following is the full text of the bill reported to the Senate to-day, by Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, to provide for the resumption of specie payments:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States, silver coins of denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denomination; or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the Mints, Sub-Treasuries, public depositories, and Post Offices of the United States, and upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SECTION 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That section 5,777 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of national banking associations be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such bank association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000 to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D., 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act, authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect, and to use the proceeds for the purposes aforesaid.

And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT ORDERING THE RIOTERS TO DISPERSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in the Union, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and,

Whereas, It is provided by the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the Militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval force as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed; and,

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Mississippi, now in session, have represented to me, in a concurrent resolution of that body, that several of the legally-elected officers of Warren County, in said State, are prevented from executing the duties of their respective offices by force and violence; that the public buildings and records of said county have been taken possession of and are now held by lawless and unauthorized persons; that many peaceable citizens of said county have been killed, and others have been compelled to abandon and remain away from their homes and families; that illegal and riotous seizures and imprisonments have been made by such lawless persons; and, further, that a large number of armed men from adjacent States have invaded Mississippi to aid such lawless persons, and are still ready to give them such aid; and,

Whereas, It is further represented, as aforesaid, by said Legislature, that the courts of said county cannot be held, and that the Governor of said State has no sufficient force at his command to execute the laws thereof in said county and suppress said violence without causing a conflict of races and endangering life and property to an alarming extent; and,

Whereas, The said Legislature, as aforesaid, have made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and,

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purposes aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time,

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command said disorderly and turbulent persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days from the date hereof, and that they refrain from forcible resistance to the laws, and submit themselves peaceably to the lawful authorities of said county and State.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE DEFENDING THEIR COURSE.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 21.—Forty-nine Conservative members of the Legislature have signed an address to the people of the United States to vindicate their action in dissenting from the majority in calling on the President for troops, and in order to preserve the good name and fame of the people of the State from the calumnious and wicked charges in the message of the Governor and reiterated and indorsed in the proceedings of the Legislature. They claim that perfect peace and order now reigns in Warren County, and that there have been no violence or bloodshed there except what was occasioned by a manly defense of the people of Vicksburg against armed bodies of men who were by the connivance of the Governor of the State marching on that city for the purpose of bringing about a conflict of races. They affirm that never in the past history of the State has there prevailed among its people a stronger love of law and order, a more patient submission to wrong, and a firmer determination under all circumstances, admitting of legal redress, to seek for it only through proper means. The action of the Governor is based on no evidence whatever; no testimony was taken, and the resolution calling for troops was concocted and adopted as a party measure under the operation of the previous question. They assert that the Governor, who instigated this action, is not even a citizen of the State, and is an utter stranger to our people, and wholly ignorant and unmindful of their interests; that in no single instance, as far as they are able to learn, has he in any official act or expression of private sentiment been betrayed into an exhibition of the slightest concern for the interests and welfare of the people of the State.

THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO CONSIDER THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—INDISPOSITION TO FURTHER INTERFERE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day, at the solicitation of the Southern Republican Senators and Representatives, at which the condition of the South was considered. The Senators from the South advocated the sending of troops to several of the States of that section. They feared that the Republican Party was hopelessly dead unless decisive steps were taken during the present session to put down turbulent whites. They confessed their inability to poll white votes. The Northern Senators did not indorse the proposition, and some of them openly expressed themselves against further interference with the affairs of the South, saying they had lost many votes in the North by it. Senator Lewis, of Virginia, declared the Republican Party had lost power in the South because of the bad character of many of its would-be leaders, and the advocacy of the Civil Rights bill, which he considered a most iniquitous measure. The South could only be carried for the Republican Party, as at present organized, by sending soldiers enough there to prevent the people from voting. The majority evidently agreed with these remarks, as before a vote was taken many of the Senators left the room, and Senator Morton, who was relied upon by the extreme Republicans, did not come to their relief.

LOUISIANA.

THE QUESTION OF COLOR IN THE NEW-ORLEANS SCHOOLS—WHERE THE LINE SHOULD BE DRAWN.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 21.—The color line in schools promises to be the momentous question, as it is difficult to settle who are colored. The wealthy octoroons and mulattoes who have been, since the election, disposed to act with the Democrats, very generally declare that their children shall not be driven out, that before the war no such issue was raised in schools, and they will fight before submitting to it now. One of them, who has filled very high office, says he and his friends who are children of white men, will meet the issue forced upon them. The light-colored people are greatly excited, as well as the coal blacks, against whom issue was raised.

THE HODGSON COURT-MARTIAL—THE CAUCUS OF SATURDAY NIGHT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 21.—The Hodgson Court-martial is adjourned to this city. They will take Seeley's testimony to-morrow.

Kellogg for himself, and Anderson for the Returning Board, deny the statement published here that the Returning Board, Kellogg, and other parties were chiefs in the caucus on Saturday evening last.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 21.—The Returning Board has elected Twitchell over Elam in the Twenty-second Senatorial District. The votes cast in the district on the 2d of November elected Elam by 1,380 majority.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—1 A. M.—Snow prevails in the upper lake region and the North-west, with a slight rise of temperature and less pressure; the cloudiness has increased in the lower lake region, and in the Southern States, with higher temperature, southerly winds, and less pressure, except in the South Atlantic States; the barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast, with continued cool and generally clear weather in New-England and the Middle States.

The rivers have risen at Nashville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Morgantown, Geneva, and Brownsville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, snow, followed by partly cloudy and colder weather, southerly winds veering to westerly and north-westerly, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, generally cloudy weather and light rains, south-east winds veering to westerly, no decided change in temperature, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Gulf States partly cloudy weather and rising temperature during the day, with light rains near the coast, followed by lower temperature, rising barometer, and westerly or northerly winds in the north-west.

For the South Atlantic States clear or fair weather during the day, with easterly or southerly winds, and slight changes in temperature and pressure.

For New-England and the Middle States increasing cloudiness, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, rising temperature, falling barometer, followed by light rain or snow in northern New-England and the western portions of Pennsylvania and New-York.

For the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather and light snow, with southerly or westerly winds, slight changes in temperature, and falling barometer during the day.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

3 A. M.	25°	3 P. M.	30°
6 A. M.	24°	6 P. M.	26°
9 A. M.	24°	9 P. M.	24°
12 M.	27°	12 P. M.	22°
Average			25¼°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

J. Mather Jones, publisher of the Welsh paper, *Y Drych*, at Utica, N. Y., died there yesterday morning, after a brief illness.

A fire at Rayne's ship-yard, in Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday morning, destroyed property worth $4,500. A new ship on the stocks narrowly escaped.

Jonathan Bushing, who escaped on Sunday, for the second time, from Norristown (Penn.) Jail, was recaptured the same evening at Manayunk.

Hon. John Kingsbury, President of the Washington Insurance Company, died yesterday morning in Providence, R. I., after an illness of four months.

Neal Paul was arrested in Pittsburg, Penn., on Sunday night, for the alleged murder of Neil McBride, of Jaquesville, Luzerne County, Penn., in February last.

F. L. Ames purchased yesterday at auction all the real estate belonging to the heirs of the late Oakes Ames in North Easton, West Bridgewater, Braintree, and Canton, for $600,000.

Col. Daniel J. Anderson, formerly private Secretary to Gov. Crawford, of Georgia, committed suicide yesterday morning in Atlanta. Financial embarrassment was the cause.

Joseph Knowles, senior publisher of the Providence (R. I.) *Journal* since 1838, died yesterday. He had been prevented from active participation in business for several years by ill health.

It is reported in Quebec that in the case of Taschermascher, alias Baron Adolph, the Canadian Minister of Justice has decided that the prisoner cannot be extradited under the charge on which he is held.

David Von Groning, for many year, Consular Agent of the Italian Government in Richmond, Va., died suddenly on Sunday evening of apoplexy, aged fifty-six years. He was a native of Bremen, Germany, and had been a resident of Richmond over thirty years, during which time he was a prominent tobacco merchant, and made frequent purchases of tobacco for the French Government.

THE IRON WORKERS' STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The American Iron and Steel Association has information that all the late strikers at the Troy Iron Works of John A. Griswold & Co., except the puddlers, have yielded. The strikers whose places had not already been filled were permitted to resume work upon signing an agreement that they did not belong to any union labor organization, and would not become connected with any such organization while in the employ of Griswold & Co. The strikers also agreed not to engage in any future strike nor to intrust any future negotiations of any kind to committees, but that each man would conduct his own negotiations. The question with the puddlers is likely to be settled very speedily in favor of the company.

JUDGE KELLEY AND THE "INDEPENDENT" PARTY.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—The *Evening Dispatch* publishes the following: "Mr. R. D. Goodwin, of this city, has received a letter from Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Independent Party, which says William D. Kelley is to come out openly for the Independent Party before the Winter is over, and in time to play a prominent part in the National Convention at Cleveland on the 14th of March. Mr. Goodwin is delegated to appoint two delegates from each Congressional district of Missouri."

THE MARTHA BRADLEY FATAL MALPRACTICE CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 21.—This afternoon Detective Mears arrested Marshal Mixter and James Campbell for complicity in the Martha Bradley malpractice case. They carried the trunk containing the body from Mixter's house to a wagon, and Campbell hauled it to the college, for which he received $5 from Dr. F. C. Perpentae, who is under arrest. All three await the action of the coroner's jury to-morrow. None of Martha's relations have been heard from.

WILLIAM M. TWEED'S CASE IN BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Counsel for William M. Tweed applied to to Judge Balcom here this afternoon for a writ of error, &c. The Judge, who has been very seriously ill, declined to hear the application, on the ground that he was not well enough to give the case a careful examination.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE NEAR BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The negro arrested for assaulting Judge Lowell's daughter was examined this morning before Judge Slocum, and held in the sum of $20,000 for trial in February. The girl is in a fair way of recovery.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

BURNING OF THE JAPAN.

ANOTHER PARTY OF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS PICKED UP—THOSE STILL MISSING.

HONG KONG, Dec. 21.—The Captain and several men of the crew and passengers of the Pacific Mail steam-ship Japan have arrived here. The following yet remain to be heard from: Mr. R. M. Tindell, a cabin passenger, one steerage passenger, Surgeon Gale, several of the crew, and 400 Chinese.

The steamer was first discovered to be on fire about 11 o'clock Thursday evening, the fire being located over the boilers. The vessel was then 150 miles from Hong Kong. After two hours spent in fruitless efforts to get the fire under control, the Captain decided to abandon the vessel, and at 1 o'clock on Friday morning all hands were transferred to the boats. They remained about the vessel until noon of that day, when all proceeded for Swatow. The mails were not saved.

TWO BOATS AND RAFTS TO BE HEARD FROM.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have received the following dispatch:

"HONG KONG, Dec. 20.—Arrived from Swatow, Captain, twenty-nine European and fifty-eight Chinese crew. F. W. Crocker, cabin passenger, and thirty-four Chinese passengers rescued from Japan in ship's boats. Two boats and rafts not yet heard from."

GERMANY.

THE EIDER AND THE CANALS IN SCHLESWIG CLOSED.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The River Eider and the canals in Schleswig and Holstein are closed by ice.

SPAIN.

BARBAROUS CONDUCT OF CARLISTS AT SAN SABASTIAN—FIRING ON BOATS RESCUING A WRECKED CREW.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The *Cologne Gazette* has the following: "On the 11th inst., the German brig Gustav, from New-York, entered the harbor of Guetaria, ten miles west of San Sebastian. On nearing the shore she was fired upon by the Carlists, notwithstanding she hoisted the German flag and put out signals of distress. The next day the brig stranded off Zaranz. Her crew were saved by the Republican volunteers, who took them to San Sebastian. The Carlists on shore fired on the boats during the rescue of the crew, and afterward seized the cargo of the abandoned vessel. An envoy has been sent to the Carlist lines to negotiate for its restoration."

RUSSIA.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE—THE INVITATION OF RUSSIA TO HOLD A NEW CONFERENCE ACCEPTED BY ALL THE POWERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—All the powers having accepted the invitation to the International Code Conference, Russia has issued a circular, asking them to present their recommendations as to the time of meeting.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE AT SCUTARI, TURKEY, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—200 PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.—During a furious storm to-day the lightning struck the powder magazine in Scutari, and caused a terrible explosion. A portion of the city wall and many houses were demolished, and 200 persons were killed and wounded.

MEXICO.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN COMMISSION PROLONGED—REPORTED INTENTION OF MORMONS TO MIGRATE TO MEXICO—TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 16, via HAVANA, Dec. 21.—The official *Diario* pronounces the report that Germany is endeavoring to obtain a port in Mexico a sheer invention.

Congress has approved the convention prolonging the term of the Mixed Commission at Washington.

Mr. Bailley Blanchard, representative of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce, has arrived here. A commission from the chamber is expected by the next steamer, in response to an invitation of the Bourse of this city.

It is reported that the Mormons in the United States propose to found colonies in Mexico, with the intention of emigrating *en masse* from Utah.

A system of telegraphic lines covering the entire Republic will soon be completed.

The Executive has submitted to Congress a contract made with Mr. Plumb for the construction of a railroad from Leon to the Rio Grande, to connect there with the International Railroad of Texas. Action will be taken on the measure after the recess.

THE GREAT EJECTMENT SUIT IN PITTSBURG, PENN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 21.—The great ejectment case, which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for the past two weeks, was brought to a close this morning. The court decided the alleged Indian marriage of W. Mowry invalid, and instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defendants. The jury rendered a verdict for the defense without leaving their seats. The cause will likely be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

AN EARLY FAST TRAIN BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 21.—An important meeting of the Board of Trade was held to-night, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President to confer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, and urge the immediate establishment of fast lines to start from New-York and Baltimore at such an early hour in the morning as will admit persons from the last-named cities to transact business in Philadelphia and return the same day.

THE HAYDENVILLE DAM.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The dam which was partially destroyed at Haydenville on Saturday last was not constructed or paid for by the State, but by its owners. Consequently no State official has ever inspected the work or given it a "stamp of approval." Other and quite extensive work in the immediate vicinity, which has been done at the expense of the State, was inspected officially by the Governor and Council on Thursday last.

AN ESCAPED COUNTERFEITER REARRESTED.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Tom Ballard, the counterfeiter who broke jail here on Saturday night last, was captured to-day at Homer, and is now safely lodged in jail in this city.

PROBABLE LYNCHING.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 21.—A *Times* Memphis special says twenty disguised men took two horse thieves from officers at Jacksonport, Ark., on Friday last, since which time nothing has been heard from them. It is supposed they were hanged.

ALLEGED RAILROAD FRAUD.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—On Saturday suits were entered in the courts of Lexington, Ky., by the City of Lexington and the Counties of Fayette, Clark, and Montgomery, for the recovery of 26,000 shares of the stock of the Big Sandy Railroad Company, valued at $2,600,000, for alleged fraud in the procurement of the subscriptions.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD—GATHERING OF EASTERN RAILROAD MEN IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, with a large number of New-York and Connecticut railroad men, is here to-night to attend the meeting of merchants to-morrow to consider the Poughkeepsie scheme for giving Boston a new line to the West and South. The party came on in a special train of palace cars, and was met at Willimantic by a delegation from the Board of Trade of this city and several leading Boston men. The gentlemen who come from Poughkeepsie are: Hon. H. G. Eastman, Mayor, and Hon. George Ennis, Ex-Mayor of that city; Hon. P. P. Dickinson, George R. Gaylord, George P. Pelton, President of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad; Alanson Swain, Robert Slee, J. G. Frost, Edward Storm, William Humes, A. M. Cable, Hon. Frank Abbott, Mayor of Port Jervis; Daniel Thompson, President of the Crawford Branch Railroad, and S. D. Case, President of the Lehigh and Easton Railroad. The following representatives of the Connecticut Western Railroad joined this party on the line of the road: E. T. Butler, John Boyd, and John T. Rockwell. At Hartford the party was still further augmented by the addition of Messrs. George M. Bartholomew, Trustee, and John T. McManus, Assistant Superintendent, of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad; Daniel Phillips, of the Adams Express Company; W. W. Jacobs, James L. Howard, Elisha Johnson, Erastus Collins, and Gardner P. Barbour. The run of eighty-five miles, from Willimantic to Boston, was made in three hours.

The meeting to-morrow will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, and will be addressed by prominent men. The work of pushing the enterprise will be promptly begun. This line will be by the New-York and New-England, formerly the Boston, Hartford and Erie, to Poughkeepsie, where it will make connections West. Mayor Eastman wishes to have raised a sufficient amount of money to enable parties in New-York to construct twelve miles of railroad from a point on the New-York and New-England, to Poughkeepsie bridge, over the Hudson River, thus making what he claims, and what is conceded to be, the shortest direct line between Boston and the coal-fields of Pennsylvania.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Lewis E. Parsons, United States District Judge of Alabama, vice Busteed, resigned; J. L. Linthicum, Appraiser of Merchandise, Baltimore, Md.; J. J. Mott, Collector Internal Revenue, Sixth District North Carolina; T. M. Harris, Pension Agent, Wheeling, West Va.

Postmasters.—A. L. Skinner, Bucksport, Me.; D. McFarland, Ellsworth, Me.; C. C. Norton, Eastport, Me.; A. G. Thurlow, Belfast, Me.; H. Bass, Camden, Me.; A. Curtis, Machias, Me.; W. M. Haycock, Calais, Me.; J. W. Thomas, McKinney, Texas; J. M. Boreman, Parkersburg, West Va.; J. A. Hudson, Saginaw, Mich.; C. P. Archibald, Trinidad, Col.; James A. Ellis, Evanstown, Wyoming; Justis S. Rhodes, Jefferson, Iowa; A. A. Aldrich at Le Mars, Iowa; Zina A. Williams at Cherokee, Iowa; John D. Houston at Clarksville, Ark.; R. A. Caldwell at Fayetteville, Ark.; Joseph Brown at Newcastle, Me.; William H. Emery at Fairfield, Me.; Samuel L. Miller at Waldoborough, Me.; Elias A. Mead at Moravia, N. J.; Samuel Davenport at Bluffton, Ind.; John W. Aughe at Frankfort, Ind.; M. H. Collins at Connellsville, Penn.; Daniel L. Dunning at Middleton, Del.; William G. Herrick at Milford, Del.; Edward Challenger at Newcastle, Del.; Joseph Baird at Warsaw, Ill.

James Hutchinson, at West Randall, Vt.; George Lyman, at White River Junction, Vt.; Jerome D. Flint, at Derby Line, Vt.; B. D. Eastman, at North Conway, N. H.; Mrs. Jane F. Righter, at Mauch Chunk, Penn.; Robert D. McKinney, at Phillipsburg, Penn.; George W. Merrick, at Wellsboro, Penn.; Kennon Whiting, at Hampton, Va.; John C. Daremas, at Mount Clair, N. J.; L. P. Taylor, South Orange, N. J.; John L. Conklin, Paterson, N. J.; F. J. Van Wagner, Madison, N. J.; H. C. Jackson, Englewood, N. J.; Gordon Farmer, Hoboken, N. J.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

S. B. Axtell to be Governor of Utah Territory, to to take effect Feb. 2, 1875, when the term of office of George L. Woods will expire.

First Assistant Engineers Stephen Keogh and M. D. Dinsmore to be Chief Engineers in the revenue service.

Consuls.—Robert Y. Halley at Barbados, Augustus Van Cleef at Laguayra, George A. F. Tait at Coquimbo, Maurice Faber at Pesth. William H. Randall at Sierra Leone, Constantine Ralli at Cayenne, Frch Guienana.

Army Promotions and Appointments.—Col. Alexander E. Shiras, to be Commanding General of Subsistence.

Lieut. Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, to be Assistant Commanding General, with the rank of Colonel.

Majors William W. Burns and Amos Beckwith, to be Assistant Commanding Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonels.

Capts. John P. Hawkns and Michael P. Smith, to be Majors in the Commissary Department.

First Lieut. Charles P. Eagans, to be Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

Corps of Engineers—Major Thomas L. Casey, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. Samuel M. Mansfield, to be Major.

First Lieuts. A. L. Varney and Henry M. Adams, to be Captains.

Second Lieuts. Frank Heath, D. M. Taylor, D. A. Lyle, James Rockwell, W. B. Weir, J. C. Ayers, and M. W. Lyon, to be First Lieutenants.

Lieut. Col. Frank Wheaton, to be Colonel; Capt. Henry M. Lazelle, to be Major; Major Oscar A. Mack, to be Lieutenant Colonel; First Lieuts. Chandler P. Eakin and Daniel T. Wells, to be Captains; First Lieut. Stanhope E. Blount, to be Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department; Second Lieuts. Robert H. Patterson, Frank Baker, and John W. Summerhayes, to be First Lieutenants.

Medical Department.—To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank of First Lieutenants: Charles K. Winne, of New-York; Frederick C. Ainsworth, of Vermont; Valery Havard, of New-York; John Van R. Hoff, of New-York; Holmes O. Paulding, of the District of Columbia; George W. Adair, of Michigan; Paul R. Brown, of New-York; Edward B. Mosely, of Pennsylvania; Donald Jackson, of Texas; Bernard G. Sernig, of California; John O. Skinner, of Maryland; James A. Finley, of Pennsylvania; Augustus A. De Loffre, of Louisiana; Sylvester L. Bedal, of Minnesota; John B. Hamilton, of Illinois; Timothy E. Wilcox, of New-York; Lewis M. Maus, of Maryland.

To be Second Lieutenants by Appointment from Civil Life.—Arthur Williams, of Kentucky; A. B. Crittenden, of Kentucky; C. H. Gorring, of Ohio; F. H. Kenzie, of Illinois; E. De Russy Nichols, of Kansas; John J. Kane, of New-York; Walter S. Scott, of California; Charles G. Ayres, of New-York, and Sergt. Major Andrew T. Miller, of the Sixth Cavalry; also, the cadets of the last graduating class at West Point, to be Second Lieutenants.

A large number of promotions of First and Second Lieutenants in the line of the army, which have been recently announced, were confirmed to-day, together with the following under special acts of Congress:

Second Lieut. J. Scott Payne, of the Sixth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry from May 23, 1867, and A. H. Van Leictturtz, late First Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, to be restored to the same position from Jan. 26, 1870, as if continuously in service.

Moses Lacy has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 21.—Writs for an election for the Ontario Assembly will be issued immediately, and polling will take place on the 15th and 16th of January. The Assembly was prorogued by the Lieutenant Governor this afternoon.

J. B. Plumb, M. P., who a short time ago was arrested by the courts for bribery by his agents, has been re-elected to represent Niagara in the Dominion Parliament.

THE ROSS MYSTERY.

So far as could be learned, no steps were taken yesterday to disinter the remains, in the Potters' Field at Snake Hill, of the boy whose body, found in Newark Bay last month, is supposed by some people to be that of the missing Charlie Ross. County Physician Stout, without whose direction the disinterment cannot take place, is not known to have done anything in the matter, and inquiries of the Snake Hill officials led to the information that the body had not been taken up, and that no preparations had been made for that purpose. From all that can be learned from those who handled the body after its recovery, the theory that it is that of the missing boy is not thought a probable one. It is [illegible]

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

IRWIN'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

HIS OFFICIAL RELATIONS TO THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY—HIS ENGAGEMENT IN THE SUBSIDY BUSINESS—STOCKWELL'S ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY—RE-ENGAGES IRWIN FOR WASHINGTON BUSINESS—THE CHECKS FOR HIS "EXPENSES"—HATCH DRIVES OUT STOCKWELL—IRWIN CHARGED WITH APPROPRIATING THE COMPANY'S MONEYS—HE POSITIVELY REFUSES TO SAY WHOM HE EMPLOYED OR TO WHOM HE PAID MONEY AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following is a verbatim report of the evidence given by Col. Irwin before the Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee on Wednesday last, in the investigation of the circumstances attending the procurement of the subsidy. Dr. William P. Johnson appeared before the committee and made a statement of Mr. Irwin's physical condition. He stated that his patient was better, and was anxious to give his testimony. He thought that if the committee would send a subcommittee to his room Mr. Irwin would be able to stand the examination.

The Committee, after consultation, decided that a subcommittee should proceed to Irwin's room and take his testimony, and the Chairman and Messrs. Kasson and Beck, having been appointed such subcommittee, immediately proceeded to Wormley's Hotel for that purpose, and there Mr. Irwin made the following statement:

MR. IRWIN'S PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

Before the Committee put any questions, I should like to make a preliminary statement in order to purge myself of the alleged contempt. There seemed to be two grounds for my arrest by the committee. The first was, that they had once summoned me during a prior session of Congress, and had looked for me and could not find me. Now the first information that I received that I ever had been summoned was from reading Mr. Dawes's speech in the House the day after it was made. Until I read that I never knew that I had been summoned at all. I was at my residence in San Francisco from the 4th of June, 1872, until the 4th of September, 1873. I have lived in San Francisco since 1869, and have no other place of residence, and I was there from June, 1872, until September, 1873. I merely state that to show that by remaining at my place of residence, I could not have been attempting to evade the process of the committee. On the 28th of January, 1873, I was thrown out of my carriage, my skull was fractured, and a very severe concussion of the brain followed. It must have been after that that the proceedings of this committee began. I was not allowed by my physician to see the newspapers for a long time, and I was in bed for a month, and therefore I do not know the date at which this examination began, or anything about it; but I do know that I was at my residence at the time, because I was there from June, 1872, until September, 1873.

Then the second ground upon which the committee was induced to believe that I was attempting to evade the process of the committee was the assertion of Mr. Sage that he had had me arrested, which assertion I may just as well say here was not true. I never was arrested by anybody until I was arrested by the Sergeant at Arms, under the warrant of the House.

Then Mr. Sage made such a statement in his testimony as to cause at least one member of the committee, Mr. Kasson, to believe that the Saturday upon which I was about to leave for Europe was in December.

Mr. KASSON—August.

Mr. IRWIN—In the debate, Mr. Kasson said: "The evidence before the committee is that after he returned from Europe he was going back on the steamer which was to sail on the following Saturday." Now I sailed from New-York for England on the 11th of October, 1873, with the full knowledge of all the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and I returned to this country in July, 1874, and remained here, in New-York, and in San Francisco until the 29th of August, 1874.

IRWIN'S INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTORS PREVIOUS TO SAILING FOR EUROPE.

On Monday, the 24th of August, 1874, I went to the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and asked Mr. Sage—in the presence of numerous witnesses, including his secretary, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Rufus Hatch, the Managing Director, and Mr. E. B. Crowell, one of my counsel—whether he had anything against me, for if he had, I would like to explain it, or to furnish any vouchers that the company wanted. It was a long interview, and I only state the essential parts of it. Mr. Sage said that he had nothing against me; that he had never said anything against me; that all the statements purporting to come from him were newspaper rumors, and that he thought I was a very foolish man for taking any notice of what I read in the newspapers. I then said, "Mr. Sage, if you wish to find me at any time, here is my address. If the company wishes to see me I shall be here until Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, when I sail on the Oceanic." Mr. Sage said: "We are extremely busy with the trial trip of the City of Peking now, and we haven't time to look into this matter." Said I, "This is a matter that involves $300,000 or $600,000, or $750,000, or $1,000,000, or $1,600,000, according to your various statements; but whatever the amount is, it seems to be of sufficient importance to suspend the presence of one or two of the officers of the company from the trial trip of a steamer; but if it should not be, I will wait until next week." He said he would not put me to that trouble; that he should then be very busy with the meeting of the St. Paul Railroad Company. "Very well," said I; "I will wait a month, if it's necessary. I don't want this matter stirred up any more." Then said I, "Mr. Sage, let me come right to the point at once. I will stay here all the rest of my life if the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or any of its officers, have anything against me; but if it has not I don't want you to go to blackguarding me in the newspapers the next Monday after I am gone."

WHAT IRWIN CAME BACK FOR, AND WHAT HE SAYS HE DID.

Well, they did come out in the newspapers, and did precisely what I told them they would do, and then I did what I also told them I would do. I came back here for the purpose of destroying them—not for the purpose of destroying the company, for I have no grudge against the stockholders, and not for the purpose of destroying these men individually, but for the purpose of separating them from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, where they were abusing their trust for the purpose of persecuting me and deceiving the stockholders; and in the two weeks I was in New-York I so far succeeded that Mr. Sage is no longer President of the company, and there is virtually a new directory, and he is also out of Panama, and those two interests are now at war.

Then your committee was induced by Mr. Sage to believe that they did not know where I was. He also told you that Mr. George Scott, the Vice President of the company, had asked him to keep on friendly terms with Irwin for the purpose of getting out of him what became of this money. Now I will quote what Mr. George Scott said to Mr. Sage in a letter which Mr. Sage does not know that I have seen, but I will abstain from quoting the more decided language that Mr. Scott used to me in Paris. Mr. Scott wrote to Mr. Sage, "I protest against the action of the company as unwise, as likely to result in the destruction of the company, and as an unjust persecution of an innocent man. I further insist on my right to be heard as a director and as Vice President of this company before the company takes any further action in the matter."

IRWIN WELL KNOWN TO BE IN NEW-YORK.

This was all in Paris in the month of October, 1874. Said I, "I am tired of this child's play. [illegible] for New-York on the Adriatic on the 12th of November." The Adriatic was injured by the collision with the Parthia in New-York, so that she could not leave Liverpool at the time appointed, and I and all the other passengers were compelled to lie over for the Celtic, which sailed on the 19th of November. I arrived in New-York on Monday, the 30th, and went directly to the Hoffman House, where I always stay in New-York. My name was registered there and appeared in all the newspapers. I then went to my father-in-law's place at Englewood, N. J., leaving my address at the Hoffman House, and remained there until Friday morning. The following Friday I again came down to New-York and went to the Hoffman House again, and my name being again registered, it appeared a second time in the newspapers very publicly. For instance, one of them had it in this way: "Speaker J. G. Blaine, and R. G. Irwin, of San Francisco, are at the Hoffman House." Everybody in New-York that knew me or had any occasion to see me knew where I was, particularly the officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, with whom I had various communications after Mr. Scott's arrival from London, and from whom I received, just before I received the subpœna of the committee, this letter with this address; Mr. Irwin here exhibited an envelope addressed "Col. Richard B. Irwin, Hoffman House," and marked "immediate," and also the letter contained in it, which was read as follows:

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1874.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Directors this day directed that the suit against you be postponed, and appointed a special committee of three to meet you and hear your statements pertaining to the questions involved. The Chairman requests me to inform you that the committee will meet you upon this business at any hour of the day you may name between now and next Tuesday. Yours, very truly,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

IRWIN'S INTERVIEW WITH VICE PRESIDENT SCOTT.

I received that letter late on the evening of its date, Dec. 10, and the next morning I sent to Mr. Scott, the Vice President of the company, a message requesting him to call at the Hoffman House on his way down. He did so. I asked him, referring to a previous conversation, whether Trenor W. Park was still a member of the board of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and he said he had handed in his resignation. I said, "All right; that saves me the trouble of asking for that." I then asked him if Rufus Hatch was still Managing Director, and he said he was. I then said, "I believe I have heretofore remarked that I would not meet any board of which Trenor W. Park and Mr. Hatch were members, but as he will be out in about ten days, and there is no hurry about this matter, we can postpone it." So then, having been served with a subpœna of the Committee, I wrote the following letter:

HOFFMAN HOUSE, Sept. 11, 1874.

Theodore T. Johnson, Esq., Secretary P. M. S.:

DEAR SIR: Your valued favor of 10th reached me at a late hour last evening, and the contents have my respectful attention. Kindly say to the chairman that I trust he will not consider me discourteous in stating that other engagements beyond my control will necessarily defer my meeting the committee for a few days to come. When these engagements permit I will promptly communicate with your good self. Meanwhile I remain yours respectfully,

RICHARD B. IRWIN.

IRWIN PHYSICALLY BROKEN DOWN.

Then, the day before I got this, feeling that our fight with the company was substantially won, my nervous system, which up to that time had been kept up by the excitement of the occasion, broke right down; there was nothing more to keep it up. I didn't know of these proceedings in Washington, or it would probably have kept up longer, but it broke right down, and then I began to receive these telegrams and messages, which I did not understand at all, because it never occurred to me that the committee or anybody else who knew the facts (as I thought the committee did, though I have since learned that they did not) would suppose for a moment that a man who had just come from Europe to meet this thing would immediately run away to dodge it.

NOTICES THE APPOINTMENT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

I saw of the appointment of the Ways and Means Committee to investigate this matter in the papers. I think it was on Thursday morning, (or it was in the papers, though I probably didn't see it,) but there was an editorial paragraph in the *Tribune* some days previously stating that Irwin was at the Hoffman House; that if the committee wanted him they could find him there, which notice was the result of a personal interview between Mr. Whitelaw Reid and myself at Mr. Reid's residence. He asked me then to come down and testify, and I said I would. He also asked me to tell him what I was going to say, but I never crossed a stream before I got to it, and I wasn't going to do it at that interview. He told me they would force me to do certain things, and I told him we had better better wait until they had got to that point. Now I think I have said enough to satisfy the Committee that I have made no intentional attempt to evade its summons. I will add that I have instructed Mr. Senter to take these rooms until the fourth of March. I am going to stay here until this fight is over. I am going to stay here during the war.

TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESS GIVEN UNDER OATH.

Mr. Irwin was now sworn as a witness, but, before any questions were put, he said:

I wish to make a preliminary statement. Since I came down here I have had no opportunity whatever to consult my counsel. I would not ask for an opportunity to consult my counsel on any question before the committee were it not for the fact that there is a suit for $750,000 pending against me in the City of New-York, and I wish to have an opportunity of consulting him with special reference to that matter.

The CHAIRMAN—When we put a question that you wish to consult him about, then that point may come up.

Mr. IRWIN—I wished to say this in advance, so as to be perfectly frank with the committee. Further, I will say that I have sent to San Francisco and to New-York for my different bank accounts and papers, and as soon as they arrive I shall be able to answer any questions of the committee, if I decide to do so, much better than I can now.

Mr. KASSON—It may be that we shall not put any questions that will conflict at all with your interests in that suit.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you ever been in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; if so, when did that employment commence and when terminate? A.—It began in October, 1864, and terminated on the 31st of December, 1872.

Q.—What was the character of that employment in general terms?

Mr. CHAPMAN, (of counsel for Mr. Irwin)—Now, if the committee please, I object to Col. Irwin's answering that question until he can have an opportunity of consulting with his counsel. One of the main issues in the civil suit now pending against him in the Supreme Court in the City of New-York is as to the nature and character of his employment by that company; and further, as I understand it, a portion of his employment was in the form of a written appointment; the other portion I don't know the nature of so as to be able to state it.

The CHAIRMAN—Oh, I think that Mr. Irwin can trust himself to state what his employment was.

IRWIN'S POSITION IN THE COMPANY.

The WITNESS—I am going to be guided by Mr. Chapman's objection so far as it goes. I was assistant accountant in the company's office in New-York from the time I first entered it until the Autumn of 1865, except during two months, when I was off duty; and I was assistant agent at San Francisco from the 11th of June, 1869, until the 16th of December, 1869; I was one of the agents of the company at San Francisco, a member of the firm of Eldridge & Irwin, who held the agency of the company, from the 16th of December, 1869, to the 31st of December, 1872; besides which I had another and separate employment from the company, under a special contract, during the year 1872.

Q.—Were you in the employ of the company in any capacity except what you have stated, and under this special contract, during the time covered by your last answer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you been in the employ of the company in any capacity since that date? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Will you state to the committee what was the character of your employment under this special contract? A.—Yes, Sir; I was to come to Washington and get that subsidy for them.

Q.—How much time did that contract cover? A.—Five months; beginning in January, 1872, and ending in May, 1872.

Q.—Where was that service performed? A.—In Washington and New York.

—As general agent you were a partner with Eldridge? A.—I was.

Q.—All the time that you were general agent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the character of your duties as general agent?

Mr. CHAPMAN—That is in writing.

The CHAIRMAN—The question is not.

A.—We had the general management of the business of the company's steam-ship lines running to and from San Francisco. We were, under a written contract, the agents of the company at and near San Francisco. This special contract also included the general agency of the company on the Pacific Ocean, from Panama to Hong Kong, and the general management of the business of the China Line, including the supervision of the Asiatic agencies. These were the terms of the contract.

Q.—Did it include receipts and disbursements to that point? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had any one else authority to receive and disburse at San Francisco? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The entire business of that character was under the control of Eldridge & Irwin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did the business which you transacted for the company terminate when this special contract began? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did your business as general agent cease? A.—On the 31st December, 1872.

Q.—Did your business as [illegible] under the [illegible] [illegible] A.—I was not a special agent under that written contract. I was not an officer or agent at all under that contract.

Q.—What was your compensation as general agent? A.—I received $10,000 in gold and certain commissions outside of that.

Q.—You, or the firm? A.—I, personally. The salary of each of the agents was fixed under an independent contract between himself and the company. All receipts outside of that were divided.

Q.—With whom did you settle your accounts as agents at San Francisco? A.—With the head office of the company in New-York.

Q.—In what manner did you make those settlements? A.—We forwarded shortly after the end of every calendar month an account current, accompanied by vouchers in detail, made up to include the last day of the preceding month. When they took any exception to any item of the account they notified us, and when they did not so notify us we took for granted that the accounts were right, and they were written into the books in the New-York office from those accounts.

Q. How often did you balance accounts with the company? A.—I do not think we ever balanced accounts with the company in the sense of an actual discussion of the accounts. It was always taken for granted that the accounts were right in every respect in which during the next month they failed to take exception to them.

Q.—Have your accounts as agents been balanced? A.—My impression is very strong that they have been. We have never heard to the contrary.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge of that fact? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have your firm in your own possession any evidence that you stand acquitted of any charge as agents of the company? A.—None other than the fact that no exception was taken to that receipt.

Q.—Have you ever yourself since you ceased to be agents seen your account with the company? A.—No, Sir.

THE SPECIAL SUBSIDY CONTRACT.

Q.—What were the terms of your special contract with the company to come here and prosecute the passage of the subsidy? A.—In general words, the terms of that contract, which was made between Mr. Stockwell, the President of the company, and myself, he acting under the authority of the Board of Directors, were that I should come to Washington and get that subsidy for them—that could be made longer, but it is just as well to make it short—and that they were to pay me for my services a gross sum, which gross sum I was to state at a certain period before the completion of the services, and that contract was carried out by them.

Q.—When was that contract entered into between you and Mr. Stockwell? A.—That is a difficult question to answer. It was entered into at various times.

Q.—But when was it reduced to writing? A.—It was never wholly reduced to writing. It was partly in writing and partly verbal, and its terms were settled, and readjusted and finally settled, at various periods between the middle of January, 1872, and the latter part of May, 1872, and were finally adjusted at the time when this payment was made.

Q.—Was there any period in which it was a contract in writing between you? A.—Yes, Sir, but it was afterward modified in regard to the amount.

STOCKWELL ONLY ASKS FOR SUCCESS—THE CHECKS.

Q.—But was there any period when it was a written contract? A.—There was.

Q.—When was that period? A.—That I cannot tell without referring to the letters. Just allow me to read these letters in answer to that question.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

R. B. Irwin, Esq.:

Yours of the 31st to hand. I am sorry to hear you are so indisposed, and hope to hear soon of your entire recovery.

I am satisfied that you are better posted on what it is necessary to do in our matter than anyone else, and I will therefore trust it entirely to your judgment. The most important thing with me is success, *and I want nothing left undone* to secure it.

Please write often.

Yours, respectfully,
A. B. STOCKWELL.

In reference to this letter, I have only to say that the subject of the contract and the amount had not been discussed up to that time.

On the 14th of February, 1872, I received from Mr. Stockwell the following communication:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1872.

Richard B. Irwin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I inclose checks to my order indorsed to your order for $250,000, $100,000, $110,000, and $40,000, which are placed in your hands to be used in payment of your services in case of the passage and approval by the President of the bill or amendment providing for the increase of our China mail service to semi-monthly trips, with a subsidy of $500,000 a year for ten years, said compensation to be reduced pro rata in the event of a reduction of the amount appropriated as above. None of these checks to be used by you, but all to be returned to me in the event of failure, excepting only the last named ($40,000), all or any portion of which you may apply, if actually required, for your necessary expenses, and for counsel's fees.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) A. B. STOCKWELL.

MORE CHECKS—STOCKWELL'S PRECAUTIONS.

In reply to this I stated to Mr. Stockwell that my understanding was $500,000, instead of $250,000, and that I should, at the proper time, call upon him for his checks for the additional amount. On the 5th of May I received the following communication from Mr. Stockwell:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1872.

Mr. R. B. Irwin:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 3d to hand, we are much encouraged by the result of yesterday, were it not for the demands of to-day. When we were defeated in the "House" you said to me, there was *some good to come of it*, that if we did get our bill *'twould cost less*. I don't think it wise for the company to give their checks in this matter. Notwithstanding, I *now* inclose the four checks for $100,000 each as you desire, but if they must be used, I would prefer my checks to be substituted for these, but, as I say above, I *send them* because I want to do every thing to insure success. Of course you will return me *my checks* for $250,000 previously sent you. Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed,) A. B. STOCKWELL.

IRWIN'S ANSWERS.

Indorsed upon that in pencil, in my writing, I find three notes. One is, "Answered May 6." Then, as I kept no copies of my correspondence and never have done so when away from my clerks, I made two memoranda in pencil opposite the different paragraphs of the letter, which indicate to me the character of my answer. Opposite the paragraph in relation to what he says I said about some good to come of it, I find a memorandum "No," which means that I did not say so; and opposite the paragraph in which he says, "Of course you will return me my checks," I find another memorandum "No!" with exclamation mark; meaning that I was not going to return them, and did not return them. These letters are in Mr. Stockwell's own handwriting.

Q.—That written agreement was subsequently modified verbally? A.—Only in regard to the amount.

THE CONTRACT MODIFIED.

Q.—When was the first modification of that written agreement as to amount? A.—That I do not remember.

Q.—Was it modified as to amount more than once? A.—Well, I ought to say here that it was never made perfectly definite as to amount until the latter part of May, 1872. In other words, the substance of the contract, which was partly in writing and partly verbal, was this: That I was to pay for the services of all those whom I employed to assist me in the matter, (for of course the company supposed I must have some one to help me,) that I was to pay for all those services, and that, when I knew how much it was going to cost, I should specify how much that would be, and the company would then decide whether to go on with it; and that decision was finally made, and the contract consummated at the time that money was paid, $750,000 I believe; I am not sure about the amount, but they call it $750,000, and, for the sake of argument, we will call it $750,000.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the company was to decide, when you told them how much it would cost, whether they would go on with the application for the subsidy or not? A.—There was no express understanding to that effect.

Q.—Was that what you meant in your last answer? A.—Yes, sir. I mention it because until the amount was definitely fixed, of course there was nothing by which the company was bound in the matter, and, as a matter of fact, at the time when I stated to them the amount which it was going to cost, I not only offered to release them from the whole thing, and to return to them all the money which had previously been expended, but I also urged them, as I had done before they went into the thing, to drop it.

Q.—When the amount was ascertained, were you paid by check? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. The check will show the date, I suppose? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And you spoke of the amount of this check a moment ago? A. The amount of all the checks I only remember by the statement made in the complaint against me by the company, and I stated the amount from their testimony, subject to correction when I see the checks. My impression is that the amount is substantially correct, but of course I would not like to swear to anything that I do not know.

Q.—It is stated by the company to be how much? A.—It is stated by them to be about $750,000.

Q.—And you believe that to be correct? A.—I believe that to be correct.

THE PECULIAR CHARACTER OF THE EXPENSES.

Q.—That sum was to embrace your own personal services and your expenses? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What expenses were you to incur here? A.—It was to cover *all* expenses incurred here.

Q.—Your personal expenses while living here and pressing this application for a subsidy? A.—Yes, Sir; and my personal expenses in New-York, my traveling expenses to and from San Francisco, and the services of all persons employed by me, and I was to protect the company against any claim which might be made by those persons directly.

Q.—Did all the money paid out by the company in securing the passage of the subsidy pass through you? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Was it understood that it was to pass through you? A.—That was the agreement between Mr. Stockwell and myself. The agreement was that I was to have entire charge of the money.

Q.—This $750,000, if that is the right sum, covers those expenditures by you? A.—Yes, Sir. Wait a minute. I understand you by the word "covers" to mean to ask me was it all?

Q.—I do not mean that. Does that sum cover anything else? A.—It covers nothing else but what I have stated.

Q.—It covers nothing but money expended by you in obtaining the passage of the subsidy? A.—That and my personal expenses.

Q.—You mean that it covers nothing but those expenditures and your personal expenses in that matter? A.—No. It covers all my personal expenses in New-York and in Washington, and my traveling expenses to and from San Francisco.

Q.—You mean your personal expenses in and about the matter of the subsidy? A.—It covers all, Sir. It was understood that if I came here I was to have all my expenses paid.

Q.—I want to understand whether it covered your personal expenses in anything not connected with this matter? A.—I virtually had nothing else to attend to, but whatever expenses I did have they paid.

THE EXAMINATION SUSPENDED.

At this point Mr. Irwin, who had previously warned the committee that he was to ill to be examined much longer, said he was unable to go any further, and the examination was suspended, with the understanding that it should be resumed at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Thursday, the 17th, unless he should then be so ill as to render it dangerous, in the opinion of his physician, to proceed.

THE EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1874.—Testimony of Richard B. Irwin continued, at his room, before the Subcommittee of the Committee of Ways and Means:

The WITNESS—Before you proceed with the examination I wish to make a slight correction in my testimony of yesterday. I stated that my employment in connection with the subsidy matter extended over five months, from January to May, 1872, inclusive. Without any qualification, that would convey rather an erroneous idea. I was really employed by the company upon this special business at various periods between 1869 and 1872—that is to say, during each of the sessions of Congress—1869-70, 1870-1, and 1871-2. I had previously to that time had the entire charge of all the company's Washington business from the year 1865 to 1869, so that in fact I had continued charge of the company's Washington business, in whatever capacity I was employed by the company, whether in New-York or in San Francisco, from 1865 to 1872 inclusive, and it was always a special employment.

HOW THE WITNESS BECAME ENGAGED IN THE SUBSIDY BUSINESS.

I originally undertook this subsidy business at the earnest request of the former President of the company, Allen McLane, who was not only my warm personal friend, but my benefactor. I was under greater obligations to him then to any other living man. He had only to call on me to do anything and I was ready. When Mr. McLane offered me the San Francisco agency, which I think was in April, 1869, my principal inducement to accept it and go to California, where neither I nor my family at that time wished to live, was to escape from this very Washington business, and I so stated distinctly at the time. In December, 1869, my first intimation that the business was coming up again was received in the form of a telegram from Mr. McLane, requesting me to come to New-York. On my arrival here in January, 1870, I found that Mr. Robert McLane, one of the company's Vice Presidents, had by direction of the company caused to be introduced in Congress a bill to increase the China mail service, and that they had got just so far with it and could not get any further, and didn't know what to do, and Mr. McLane urged me to come to Washington and take charge of it. After coming to Washington I represented to him that I did not believe any such bill could be passed through Congress, and we spent the whole of that Winter substantially in reconnoitering the ground and doing nothing else. That was the Winter of 1869-70, from January to June, 1870. On leaving New-York in August, 1870, I again urged Mr. McLane, as I had done previously, to abandon this subject, and, whether he abandoned it or not, to relieve me from any further connection with it. He promised to reconsider the subject, but decided to continue it, and I was again called East in November, and remained in Washington and New-York the whole of the succeeding session of Congress, 1871-2, during which session again we did very little except to review the position and make some slight forward progress with the bill.

IRWIN URGES PRESIDENT M'LANE TO ABANDON SEEKING FOR SUBSIDIES.

In April, 1871, just before I returned to my home in California, I had, at my request, a long and earnest private interview with Mr. McLane, in which, after soliciting his undivided attention, I submitted a number of points which struck me as being of the highest importance to the company's interest. One of them was the abandonment of the Panama line, another the organization of the company's Asiatic agencies, and another the abandonment of this subsidy matter. I represented to Mr. McLane that, in my opinion, it would cost at least $500,000 to pass this bill, and that it would cost a large portion of that sum to try to pass it, even if it failed; and I urged him to consider whether, first, if we succeeded, it would be worth what it cost; secondly, whether he could afford to take the responsibility of failure; and, thirdly and chiefly, whether it were not better for the company, even if they should get this bill passed without spending any money whatever, to drop it, and to go over to England, build their ships there, and run them under the English flag, if Congress should refuse to nationalize those ships—the question of the flag being one entirely for the Government to consider, and the only question open for the merchant to consider being the question of profit and loss.

REPRESENTS THAT IT IS CHEAPER TO RUN ENGLISH SHIPS.

I represented what I then believed, and now believe, that our ships could be built so much cheaper in Great Britain, and that, when we considered the fact that, owing to the greater perfection of English ships and machinery, we could perform with two steamers the work of three, the balance of the profit and loss account at the end of the year would stand better with those English ships without a subsidy, even if that subsidy cost us nothing. I referred Mr. McLane, at his request, to two or three or four gentlemen who could substantiate my estimate as to the amount that the passage of this bill would cost. I urged him to think over the matter during the recess of Congress and talk it over with his brother Robert, with whom I had previously fully discussed the question, and who, I believe, entertained the same opinions that I did, he having been with me here in Washington as my counsel. Mr. McLane did not seem to be at that time so fully impressed with the difference in cost between English and American ships, but I suggested that he should send to England Capt. Baby, or some other expert in whom he had confidence, to examine the subject and get plans, specifications, and estimates.

THE SUGGESTION ADOPTED.

Some time during the succeeding Autumn I received a private letter from Mr. McLane stating that he had fully considered the question and had decided to adopt substantially the policy suggested, and in pursuance of it had sent Capt. Baby to England for the purpose of getting plans, specifications, and estimates, and that he should drop the subsidy matter entirely, and as a matter of fact, Capt. Baby was sent to Europe to do this work, and did it.

STOCKWELL ELECTED PRESIDENT—HE IMMEDIATELY RENEWS THE APPLICATION FOR A SUBSIDY.

In November, 1871, by a stock combination an entirely new Board of Directors was elected, and Mr. Alden B. Stockwell was made President. He immediately decided, as he informed me in January, 1872, to renew the subsidy question, and in accordance with that decision, although without my knowing the reason at the time, he wrote, early in December, to Eldridge & Irwin, stating that he would like to have one of the agents, either Capt. Eldridge or myself, come to New-York immediately for consultation; that as Mr. Irwin had more general knowledge of the company's business, and had had the more particular management of the China Line of steamers and supervision of the Asiatic agencies, he would prefer to see the junior partner. I telegraphed in reply that I could not come for three weeks, as I was just moving into my new house, to which telegram no reply was received. Immediately on my arrival in New-York, in January, 1874, Mr. Stockwell reopened this subsidy question, told me that he had decided to go on with it, that he had made all his arrangements to carry it on, and that he expected to pass the bill in the course of a few days. He did not tell me what his plans were at first, but I took the first opportunity to repeat to him, only more earnestly and more decidedly, if possible, the objections that I had urged in my last interview with his predecessor, strengthened by the additional consideration that whereas the administration of his predecessor was a quiet, conservative steam-ship administration, carried on so as not to be constantly before the public, the Stockwell administration was a speculative administration, with no knowledge or experience of the steam-ship business, having already developed a desire to be constantly before the public in the newspapers, so that it would not only be much more difficult to carry such a bill then than heretofore, but it would necessarily cost a great deal more money, by attracting the rapacity of the race of men known as "strikers."

A LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

As I referred yesterday to my several resignations, I would like to read them to the committee, and if there is no objection, have them made a part of the record, and the first letter that I shall read is one which I wrote to Mr. Stockwell, the President of the company, on the 23d of April, 1872, as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1872.

A. B. Stockwell, Esq., President Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

DEAR SIR: I have recently felt it to be my duty to you, to the company, to my associates, and to myself, to make certain very grave criticisms upon the action and representations of the Vice President regarding coal and other matters.

In my judgment, what I have said makes it impossible and undesirable that Mr. Bellows and myself should both remain in the service; for, it seems to me that, if my statements are believed, the company cannot afford to keep Mr. Bellows, while, if they are not believed, I ought not to stay. Furthermore, the harmony which is indispensable between the assistant executive officer and the financial agency of the company cannot exist after what has passed, especially since its previous disturbance by the very irritating correspondence carried on by the Vice President during the past year or so.

After having taken time to reflect, you decide that no action need be taken by either of us.

I have given your opinion due consideration and weight; but self-respect seems to me to dictate that I should act upon my own judgment, which I find myself unable to modify.

With great reluctance and regret, I therefore feel compelled to retire, at the very dawn of its new prosperity, from the service of the company for whose interests I have labored with so much zeal, with so much pride, with so much affection.

I beg you will have the kindness to cancel my contract as agent at San Francisco, which would otherwise expire Dec. 15, 1873, and to permit me to retire from the company as early as may be convenient and agreeable to yourself.

Wishing you and the company continued success and prosperity, I remain very respectfully yours,

RICHARD B. IRWIN.

MR. STOCKWELL'S REPLY.

This letter was handed to Mr. Stockwell in person. He requested me to withdraw it, and I, in reply, asked him to put anything he had to say on the subject in writing. He accordingly addressed me the following letter, which, although it is addressed to me in Washington, was delivered to me in New-York:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1872.

Richard B. Irwin, Esq., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Upon full consideration of your letter of this date, I have to ask you to postpone your resignation until next June or July. I intend to visit San Francisco, and will then more fully understand the situation, and if at that time you still continue of the same mind I will interpose no obstacles to your retiring, and do all I may to assist you in any new enterprise in which you may engage. Yours very respectfully,

ALDEN B. STOCKWELL.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

After considering the matter for several days, I wrote him, on the 27th of April, the following letter:

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1872.

A. B. Stockwell, Esq., President P. M. S. S. Co.

DEAR SIR: Having carefully considered your letter of the 23d inst., I have concluded to withdraw my resignation, as requested, in deference to your wishes, and to your expressed judgment of the company's interest.

Very respectfully yours, RICHARD B. IRWIN.

In regard to the criticisms upon Mr. Bellows, referred to in my letter of April 23, I wish to state that they related to matters involving differences of opinion, an action between himself and the firm of Eldridge & Irwin, and did not in any manner affect Mr. Bellows' integrity. They referred to matters long since past, having no reference to the subject matter of this inquiry, and having no interest at the present day.

STOCKWELL'S VISIT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

When Mr. Stockwell came to San Francisco in July, 1872, just before his return I requested him to appoint my successor at his earliest convenience, and stated distinctly that I should in any event retire at the end of December, 1872. I will mention incidentally, in order to show Mr. Stockwell's continued confidence in me after this subsidy matter was all over, that during the month of July, 1872, he discussed with me the question of organizing a national gold bank in San Francisco, with a capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000, of which he was to supply $300,000 himself, and which I was to manage in his interest according to his suggestion, a proposition which I peremptorily declined.

SECOND TENDER OF RESIGNATION, WITH SUGGESTIONS.

On the 23d of September, 1872, I addressed Mr. Stockwell the following communication:

SEPT. 23, 1872.

A. B. Stockwell, Esq., President Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Although subsequent reflection gives me no ground for abandoning or changing the positions taken by me in the correspondence and conversations that preceded and followed the tender of my resignation last April, yet, having withdrawn it at your request, I do not feel that those circumstances demand any present action on my part.

Regard, however, for the company's best interests, no less than my own, would make it impossible for me, with the light and experience I now have, to enter into a new engagement with the company, even if such should be your desire, as to which I am, of course, ignorant, without more considerable and material changes than I have any reason to believe you would wish to consider.

In order, moreover, to leave you quite unembarrassed in any reorganization of this agency which you may desire to make at the expiration of my present contract, I now respectfully renew the tender of my resignation, which, for convenience of business and accounts, I suggest should take effect Dec. 31, 1872, instead of Dec. 15, which is the date of expiration of my contract.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but my affection for the company must plead my excuse, if I go further, and state frankly some of the measures I deem essential to its welfare. In my judgment, the successful management of this agency, upon which depends so large a part of the sum of the company's property, absolutely demands unity in the internal organization, greater freedom of action, particularly in emergencies; and the transfer hither of the administrative control of the entire business of the company on the Pacific Ocean.

In other words, I think efficiency, economy, and harmony would be vastly promoted by having a single head responsible to you directly for results, instead of two officers entirely independent of each other, and each separately answerable to you for comparatively unimportant details; and by extending this responsibility to the whole business of the company from Panama to Hong Kong. The functions of your representative here would then resemble those of the superintendent of a railway acting at a distance from the Directors. Practically this would be the organization agreed upon when I accepted this agency, as shown by the correspondence of that period, but which was by degrees entirely neutralized by causes to which I will not again allude, further than to say they were quite beyond my reach. Besides the results have pointed to, namely, efficiency, economy, and harmony, which would directly flow from such a reorganization, (and promising the wisdom of your choice of a person to exercise this trust, who should be able to exercise all his forces in cordial co-operation, and conciliate the regard of merchants, instead of arraying every element in hostility, as we have seen done,) you would thus, and thus only, in my opinion, revive that spirit and zeal which once existed in this service, but which has been worn out by disjointed, uncertain, and remote administration.

In the same view I would also recommend you to compensate your Superintendent not by a fixed salary, but by a commission on the gross and net receipts of all the business under his charge, so that he will feel a direct interest in activity and economy throughout the line; that you leave to him the appointment and removal of agents, officers, and employes, and the regulation of pay, which, as far as practicable, should be contingent like his own; that, as before remarked, you hold him answerable for result, and that the arrangement be terminable by either party at short notice.

I would also briefly renew the recommendations heretofore submitted on several occasions, that the whole system of accounts be remodeled so that they may be really and effectually audited and controlled in your office, and all the agencies and steamers be relieved of a great load of unnecessary accounts and documents, now kept and rendered for no practicable purpose, at vast expense, and by their very mass and complexity to the entire defeat of any actual supervision.

If you care to know them I shall be glad to present my views again in detail, with an estimate of the reduction of force and expenses that such a reform will render possible.

With my continued wishes for the company's prosperity, and hoping to retain its good will in the new employment which I shall be now obliged to seek, I remain, very respectfully yours,

RICHARD B. IRWIN.

THE REPLY.

After the date of this letter, and before the receipt of Mr. Stockwell's reply, I received an informal communication which I had reason to believe came directly from him, asking upon what terms I would be willing to renew my engagement with the company, to which I replied jestingly, that I would consider an offer of $100,000 a year; my convictions really being that it would be impossible to harmonize our relations. This was merely a verbal communication. About the close of November I received the following letter:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1872.

Mr. Richard B. Irwin, San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of Sept. 23 was duly received on the 1st of October, and would have been more promptly replied to had not the pressure of my time been such as prevented me from giving it the consideration which it was entitled to, and I must ask you to accept this, and the fact I write few letters, as my apology for the delay. For the reasons given by yourself, and under all the circumstances, I will offer no further objection to your withdrawal from the service of the company, and therefore accept your resignation, to take effect at the time fixed by yourself. I have read with attention the suggestions which your experience enables you to offer regarding the manner in which you think the San Francisco agency should be conducted, and am obliged to you for them, and before making the change which I now have in contemplation, I should be pleased if you would send me your views in detail in this matter, so kindly offered in your letter, including the simplification of the accounts.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you for your personal endeavors to promote the company's interests, and for your earnest desire for its welfare; and though our connection is to be dissolved, you will carry with you, in whatever you may engage, my good will and best wishes.

Yours very respectfully,
ALDEN B. STOCKWELL.

P. S.—Should be glad of any suggestions about Australian line.

All these letters from Mr. Stockwell are in his own handwriting.

I had not leisure before my injury in 1872 to submit this plan for the reorganization of the company's accounts, which I should have done, as a matter of duty, although I had retired from the company's service. The only action taken by me in reply to Mr. Stockwell's letter asking for suggestions in regard to the reorganization, was to suggest that he should appoint Mr. Samuel K. Holman, our assistant agent, as my successor, and give him an opportunity to show what was in him, until Mr. Stockwell could find somebody else that suited him exactly; and I recommended him, if he had no confidence in anybody who understood the steam-ship business, to find somebody who understood some other business, and who also had his confidence, and to send him out.

FIRST INTIMATIONS RECEIVED BY THE WITNESS OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Mr. Stockwell left the company in May, 1873, and was succeeded by Capt. George H. Bradbury, who was and is to-day one of my warmest personal friends; in fact our relations to-day are closer and more affectionate than they ever were. Capt. Bradbury left the company on account of differences between himself and Mr. Rufus Hatch, who had just been elected Vice President, in November, 1873, while I was in England. Up to that time, and in fact until about February, 1874, I had not the slightest idea that there was a single point of difference between myself and the company, except the Babcock extinguisher matter previously referred to, and noticed in Mr. Sage's testimony, all of which occurred, and was settled by Capt. Bradbury after I left the company, and had nothing whatever to do with the subject of this inquiry, and Capt. Bradbury has since told me voluntarily that no difference ought to have arisen on that subject; that he was perfectly satisfied about it. In fact, immediately on his election, I wrote him a letter placing the entire matter in his hands, and told him to do just what he pleased about it. The first that I knew of these charges against me was sometime in April, 1874, when I was ill at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, whither I had gone for the purpose of getting a complete rest. Shortly afterward I received a copy of House Miscellaneous Document No. 253, Forty-third Congress, first session, which contains the testimony of Trenor W. Park, John Roach, and George S. Scott before the Committee on Post Offices and the Committee on Appropriations, reflecting on me in various matters, and particularly asserting that I had stolen $300,000 of the company's money, and invested it in real estate in Philadelphia, in my sister's name. These statements were made at different dates, the first, I believe, on the 5th of March, 1874, but they were kept quiet, and were not given to the press until on or about the 14th of April, 1874, when they were given to the press, as I have been informed and believe, by Mr. Rufus Hatch.

STOCKWELL LEAVES TO ESCAPE MR. HATCH'S "BULLYING."

Just before that date Mr. A. B. Stockwell had left New-York for Europe with the full knowledge of the officers of the company, and, as I have also been informed and believe, to escape the bullying and persecution of Mr. Hatch and others, by which he had been driven to a point of excitement that he was no longer able to endure. I got this information not only from Mr. Stockwell himself, but from others. Immediately after the 14th of April a concerted attack was made against me through the newspapers along the whole line.

IRWIN'S ANSWER TO THE CHARGES.

I will not trouble the committee with extracts from the various papers, but I wish to show them my answer to those statements, which was published in the New-York *Tribune* on the 28th of April, 1874, and I would like to have it made a part of the record in this case, for the reason that it has never been answered by anybody. I contradicted every assertion that they made against me, and I specially called upon them to say, where that real estate in Philadelphia was. I now make that answer a part of my testimony, and reaffirm, under oath, the entire correctness of every statement contained in it. [Ex. N. Y. *Tribune*, 28th April, 1872.] From that day to this no one has attempted to specify the location of those Philadelphia lots.

WHO WERE THE FOUR GENTLEMEN?

By the CHAIRMAN—Q.—You say that in your conferences with Mr. McLane, in which you advised the abandonment of the application for the subsidy, you gave, among other reasons for that advice, the amount which it would cost to obtain it, and you referred him to four gentlemen for their opinion as to the cost, who were those gentlemen? A.—I do not decline to answer that question, but I want to say just this, that they were not members of Congress, and not any one in position in Washington. They were business men in New-York, friends of the company, who had no connection whatever with the obtaining of this subsidy, and no official position.

IRWING'S OPINION OF STOCKWELL.

I read in Mr. Hatch's evidence that although he did not know me and had never seen me until August, 1874, and did not know that I was in Washington for the company, and did not know that the company had any agent in Washington, except by rumor, (as to which I propose to submit some points to the committee at a future day,) yet he has sworn that my relations with Mr. Stockwell were most intimate and friendly. Now, I wish to state here, that my relations with Mr. Stockwell, except in so far as they were purely official, were most unfriendly during the entire period. In my opinion Mr. Stockwell was earnestly and honestly endeavoring, after his own fashion, to build up the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and although it is the fashion to-day to throw mud at him, especially by those who were once his friends, I, who was once his enemy and could never be his friend under any circumstances, believe that it was neither his intention nor desire to injure the company in any way whatever. He erred because he attempted to manage a business that he did not understand; he attempted to manage a steam-ship business by speculations in Wall street.

THOSE CHECKS AGAIN.

Q.—The letter of Mr. Stockwell to you of May 4 contained an allusion to "the action of yesterday;" what was "the action of yesterday" alluded to in that letter? A.—The action referred to was the passage of the Post Office Appropriation bill by the Senate, containing the amendments making this appropriation for the company.

Q.—After it had been once defeated in the House? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From these letters it appears that the check for $110,000 was changed into cash, $50,000, and a check for $60,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did these checks undergo any other change up to the time of the final payment? A.—No, Sir; not previous to the final payment of the alleged $750,000.

Q.—You held then how much in the form of these various checks? A.—On or about the 6th of May I held checks for $560,000, as nearly as I can now remember.

Q.—Did you receive from the company any other checks but these after the 6th of May? A.—Do you mean between that and the final payment of the $750,000?

Q.—Between that and the final payment of the $750,000 did you receive any other checks? A.—I will not swear positively, but I think not.

Q.—After that date May 6, did you at any time receive any other checks? A.—I did.

Q.—Will you describe them? A.—May I ask whether you have got the checks?

Mr. BECK—The checks are all dated on the 24th of May? A.—Then on the 24th or 25th of May, I don't remember which, I received certain other checks which the company say amounted to $750,000, and which I believe amounted to that sum, but I cannot tell accurately until I see them. I received those checks from Mr. F. W. G. Bellows, Vice President of the company, in the President's room, and at the time of receiving those checks I returned to Mr. Bellows all of the checks which I had previously received and which had not yet been cashed, amounting, as nearly as I can remember, to $560,000.

Q.—You say you returned him all of the checks already described, except such as had been previously cashed; how much in amount of those checks had been previously cashed? A.—I returned checks amounting in all to about $560,000, the balance of the $650,000 which I have previously described.

Q.—What was done with those checks that you returned? A.—Mr. Bellows tore them up.

Q.—What, if anything, did you receive in exchange for them? A.—The checks which I have already stated amounted to about $750,000.

Q.—Are those the checks which are now exhibited to you which have already been introduced into Mr. Hatch's testimony, being Nos. 2,360 to 2,365, inclusive, and all dated May 24, 1872? A.—They are. The stamps on two of these checks, to wit, Nos. 2,360 and 2,361, prove that they have passed through the American Exchange Bank, where they were deposited by me to my credit. The stamp "21" in large figures on the face of each of the checks Nos. 2,362 to 2,365, inclusive, indicate, in my opinion, though I cannot state so positively, that those checks have also passed through the American Exchange Bank, where they were deposited by me to my credit; for I think that "21" is the number of the American Exchange Bank in the Clearing-house Association.

Q.—All of those were passed to your credit in the American Exchange Bank? A.—I think so, but I cannot be positive until I see my bank account.

Q.—Were they received for the same purpose for which the checks that you gave up had been received? A.—Yes, Sir, exactly.

Q.—And that was the purpose you have heretofore stated in accordance with the contract to procure the subsidy? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY IN THE SUBSIDY MATTER.

Q.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company took no action, as a company, in relation to furnishing you this money? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If so, state what action? A.—As I stated yesterday, Mr. Stockwell acted in this matter under the orders, and by authority, of the Board of Directors, and all the payments made to me by the company in this behalf were made by and under the order and authority of the board.

Q.—At what date did the Directors take that action? A.—In February, 1872.

Q.—What was the precise date? A.—On the 7th of February, 1872, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the company, (the Executive Committee being by the by-laws invested with the full powers of the board,) the Executive Committee passed a resolution—of which I cannot give the precise terms, but they will appear by the minute-books of the company when produced—authorizing the President to expend such sums as in his judgment might be necessary for counsel fees and other necessary expenses to procure this subsidy. On the 14th of February, at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, with a full board, the proceedings of the Executive Committee of Feb. 7 were duly ratified by the board, in accordance with the usual custom of the company. Then, I believe, but I do not know positively, that other action, subsequent to the final payment to me, and ratifying Mr. Stockwell's action under that, has been taken by the board. This, however, I do not know positively, but the minutes of the company will show.

Q.—How soon after the receipt of these last checks did you put them into the bank to your own credit? A.—My impression is that I deposited those checks to my credit on the 27th of May, and my reason for that impression is that I have a distinct recollection of having kept them for two days before I deposited them. That recollection may or may not be corrected when I see the bank account, but I kept them about two days, I am sure. Then, I think, another interval of two days elapsed before the money was drawn, and the bulk of it was drawn, I think, on or about the 29th of May, as near as I can remember.

WHERE THE MONEY WAS DRAWN.

Q.—Were you in New-York when you drew the money? A.—I was in New-York when I deposited the checks, and I was in New-York when I drew some checks of my own against this money; I was in Philadelphia when I drew other checks, and I was in San Francisco when I drew still other checks against this money. I do not remember, though, where I drew the bulk of it, whether in New-York or in Philadelphia, but I know I was in the East. I can tell where when I see the bank account.

ALL THE MONEY USED FOR PROCURING THE SUBSIDY.

Q.—The whole of this money was put in your hands for the purpose of paying the expenses of procuring the subsidy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Including your own personal services and the services of all persons who worked under you in that business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it all so used? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was any portion of it used for any other purpose? A.—No, sir, for no other purpose whatever.

Q.—How soon after its receipt from the bank by you was it so used? A.—I think, as near as I can remember, that the bulk of it was drawn out by me from the American Exchange Bank about two days after I had deposited it there to my credit; I can tell positively when I see my bank account.

HOW THE ACCOUNT WAS CHARGED.

Q.—Do you know to what account on the books of the company those checks were placed when they were given to you? A.—The original entry on the company's books (the original books of entry) of the checks for $750,000 shown to me this morning was to Alden B. Stockwell individually, and was made by his initials, "A. B. S." Before I left the company's office on the morning on which I received those checks, I went to Mr. Johnson, the Secretary, then acting as Treasurer—his name is signed to these checks as Treasurer *pro tem*—and asked him to show me the stubs of these checks amounting to $750,000 in the check-book, in order that I might see who was going to have to account for this money. He showed them to me, and I read on each of them Mr. Stockwell's initials, "A. B. S." At that time those stubs, which I can see distinctly now in my mind, contained simply the date, the initials "A. B. S.," and in the dollar and cent column the amount of each. At the same time Mr. Johnson informed me that, either that morning or the night before, I forget which, another set of checks, corresponding precisely in amount to these six, had been drawn by him to the order of A. B. Stockwell individually, and that Mr. Bellows had instructed him to destroy them, stating that it was in accordance with Mr. Stockwell's wishes, and to draw other checks to the order of R. B. Irwin. I asked him if he [illegible] that was done, and he said, "I don't know." I then looked again at the stubs of the checks to make myself certain that I was not going to be called upon to account for this money after I had expended it, and Mr. Johnson made this statement to me for the purpose of accounting for the fact, which he knew, that I would at once notice that the numbers of the checks were in red ink and in manuscript, instead of being the regular stamped numbers on the company's regular series of checks. The numbers on the stubs were printed numbers in their regular place, but the numbers on the checks were in red ink and in manuscript; Mr. Johnson knew perfectly well that I would notice that at once, and would ask why it was so, and, therefore, he told me himself.

DUPLICATE CHECKS DRAWN—TRICKERY SUSPECTED.

Q.—When you were informed that these duplicates of the original checks had been drawn payable to your order, in the place of those payable to the order of Mr. Stockwell, what did you do, if anything? A.—I asked Mr. Bellows why it had been done, and he told me it was because Mr. Stockwell was going out of town that day and would not be there to indorse them, and supposed that I needed the money immediately. This explanation satisfied me, and I thought nothing more about it; and as a matter of fact Mr. Stockwell was absent from the office during the whole time when I was there that day, and I did not see him until the next day.

Q.—Do you say that the regular check of the company has the printed numbers corresponding to the printed numbers on the stubs? A.—Yes, Sir, invariably. Both numbers are printed at the same time. Manuscript numbers would not appear on any check of the company in the ordinary course of business, unless the clerk or officer who made out the check had accidentally happened to destroy the number, or for some reason of that kind.

Q.—Then this check with a manuscript number (referring to one of the six checks heretofore identified) does not fit into the place where the corresponding number is in the book, but is another check? A.—Another check, taken from a different place. It does not belong to that place in the book of blank checks.

Q.—How do you know that to be so if you have not seen the stub-books? A.—I am only speaking of what would happen in the usual course of the company's business, which I know from having frequently had charge of the check-books and made out the checks myself in the absence of the Treasurer, while I was in the New-York office, prior to 1869.

Q.—Do you know a firm by the name of Harriott & Noyes? A.—No, Sir. I know there was such a firm.

Q.—What was their business? A.—I know them by representation as a firm of stock brokers in New-York. I know nothing of them or about their business except by common report.

Q.—Have you ever had any business with them? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Is there any reason why a check payable to your order and indorsed by you should be charged to that firm and indorsed by you? A.—No reason that I know anything of. I should think there was every reason why it should not.

Q.—If any such thing as that has been done, has it been by your order? A.—No, Sir; not only not by my order, but entirely without my knowledge. The first of it that I have received is this to-day, except by a rumor which I saw yesterday in the newspapers.

THE "EXPENSES" PAID MOSTLY BY CHECKS.

Q.—When you drew this money from the bank in two or three days after you deposited the checks, what kind of money did you take—can you tell the size of the bills? A.—I don't think I drew any of that money in currency; if I did, it must have been a comparatively small amount.

Q.—In what manner did you draw this $750,000 from the American Exchange Bank? A.—Mostly in the form of my personal checks.

Q.—Payable to somebody else's order? A.—Some of them payable to somebody else's order, and some of them payable to my own order, and indorsed in blank.

Q.—Have you the stubs of those checks? A.—I think not. I don't know, but I think not. I looked for them the last time I was in San Francisco, and I could not find them.

Q.—Have you any memoranda of those checks? A.—I have none.

Q.—Can you tell the size of them? A.—I can when I see my bank account; that is the only way that I can tell.

Q.—Will the accounts of the American Exchange Bank disclose how that money was drawn? A.—I think they will simply give the amounts. If any money was paid in cash over the counter the accounts in the bank will show it, I think, though I can't speak positively as to that, but they will show the amount and the date.

Q.—Will they show also the several items, or only the aggregate? A.—They will show the several items in detail.

At this point Mr. Irwin informed the committee that he felt unable to proceed further to-day, and the examination was suspended until Friday, the 18th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

THIRD DAY OF THE EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18, 1874.

The sub-committee continued their examination of the witness as before.

By the CHAIRMAN: Q.—Have you your check-book which you used in checking money out of the American Exchange Bank? A.—I looked for it the last time I was in San Francisco, but could not find it nor any of my other check-books prior to the organization of the firm of R. B. Irwin & Co., in January, 1874.

Q.—What was the last thing you did with it? A.—I put it away somewhere, it and my other old check-books all together.

A "TEMPORARY" CHECK-BOOK USED IN WASHINGTON, WHICH IS LOST.

Q.—Do you remember putting this one away? A.—I don't think, in fact, that those checks were drawn from the check-book at all. I think they were drawn on loose checks, or else from a temporary check-book; I cannot remember which, but I think on loose checks. I was under the impression, when I was looking for the check-book, that those checks were drawn from the book.

Q.—You mean to state, then, that you do not think the checks which checked this amount out of the American Exchange Bank were drawn from a check-book? A.—I think the checks for the bulk of it were not, although at the time I looked for the check-books I was under the impression that they had been.

Q.—What leads you now to think that they were not so drawn? A.—Simply that I have thought the matter over since, and can recollect circumstances more clearly than I did then.

Q.—Do you think that any part of it was drawn from any regular check-book? A.—Yes, I am sure some of it was.

Q.—About how much? A.—An inconsiderable amount. I should say that the total amount drawn out of a regular check-book would not exceed somewhere between $50,000 and $100,000—comparatively small items.

Q.—Why was that sum drawn from the regular check-book more than the other? A.—After I got back to San Francisco, of course, I resumed my regular check-book. In referring to the drawing out of this money, I, of course, refer to the 750,000; all my checks up to about the 25th of May, as well as all after my return to San Francisco, were drawn from either a temporary or regular check-book, and the only reason why these checks, as nearly as I can remember, were not, was that I did not have the regular check-book with me. I was quite ill at that time, and I was not able to unpack things.

Q.—Was the portion of the $750,000 which you say was drawn from a regular check-book the balance which was left to your credit when you returned to California? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE "IRREGULAR" CHECKS DESTROYED.

Q.—All except that balance had been previously drawn out on irregular checks? A.—Don't say irregular checks—upon checks not belonging to any regular check-book.

Q.—Have those checks been returned to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you got them? A.—No, Sir; I have not got them at all.

Q.—Where are they? A.—They are destroyed.

Q.—When were they destroyed? A.—They were destroyed in August, 1873, I think, just before I left San Francisco. They were destroyed in San Francisco.

Q.—When were they returned to you at San Francisco? A.—Some of them were returned to me before I got to San Francisco, and when the transactions were large they were returned to me every few days, so as to adjust the balance of the account. The final checks were returned to me at different periods in San Francisco, until I finally closed my account with the American Exchange Bank before leaving for England.

Q.—How long did you keep them before you destroyed them? A.—I can't answer that except by stating the date when I think I destroyed them. I think I can answer the question by looking at the bank account and seeing when they were sent to me. I observe from the account current, just received by me from the American Exchange Bank, that they returned vouchers to me—that is to say, canceled checks—on the following dates: About May 27, 1872, ten vouchers, for about $380,000; at some time between May 30 and June 22, four vouchers, amounting to about $400,000; between Oct. 1 and Oct. 23, 1872, fourteen vouchers, about $20,000.

Q.—The returned checks you have been testifying about were from the $750,000? A.—Some of them. They also include moneys belonging to me personally, and not in any way connected with the subject matter of this inquiry.

IRWIN'S ACCOUNT WITH THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

Q.—You hold in your hand your account with the American Exchange Bank? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you any objection to showing it to the committee? A.—I have no objection to its being put in evidence ultimately if the committee wish to have it, but it includes a large number of transactions which have nothing to do with this matter. In order that the committee might be thoroughly satisfied I have sent for my account from the end of 1868 down to the end of 1872. I reserve, of course, my right to decline to put these accounts in evidence after showing them to the committee, except in so far as they relate to the subject-matter of this inquiry.

Q.—Will you cause to be taken from this account with the American Exchange Bank so much of it as covers the period about which we are making this inquiry?

The witness said he wished to consult his counsel before answering the question, and the answer was reserved.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

Q.—Had you an account or accounts with any other bank or firm in New-York covering the period we are inquiring about? A.—Yes, Sir. I kept an account for a time with Musgrave & Co., bankers, at No. 19 Broad street, which account I now show the committee, though it has no relation to this inquiry.

Q.—Any other account? A.—I kept accounts with the National Metropolitan Bank in Washington, and the Bank of California in San Francisco.

Q.—Have you the accounts with those two last named banks? A.—I have sent for them, but have not yet received them.

Q.—When received will you exhibit them to the committee if required? A.—I will show them to the committee so far as they pertain to the subject of this inquiry, and I will allow the committee to examine them informally and decide for themselves what belongs to this inquiry.

Q.—State the nature of your account with Musgrave & Co.? A.—It is entirely a private account of the purchase and sale of stocks held by me, as investments only, and not for speculation. It embraces no speculative transactions whatever. The aggregate amount of the transaction involved was $52,594 45, covering the period from April to October, 1872. Neither this account nor any portion of it nor any of the fund embraced in it bears any relation whatever to the subject matter of this inquiry.

A POINTED QUESTION—ANSWER RESERVED.

Q.—Whom did you employ to help you here in procuring the subsidy? A.—Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like the committee to allow me until Monday to answer that question, so that I may have gone over all these accounts and separated the items and prepared such a statement as will enable me, if I should decide to answer the question, to answer it not only intelligently and accurately, but in such a manner as that my answer will stand the cross-fire of criticism from every quarter whatever; because the committee will easily see that it is neither for the interest of the public, nor of this inquiry, nor of the committee, nor of myself, that any statement which I make should be broken down, and that it is desirable for every reason that if I do make a statement to the committee (which I should like to do if I possibly can) it shall be a statement that will stand every test to which it may be subjected. For example, should I make without due preparation a statement which I should afterward be obliged to correct by a few thousand dollars more in this direction, or a few thousand dollars less in another direction, it would be met by contradictions and denials from various quarters, based either upon imperfect memory on their part or against my imperfect memory, or upon something else; or even should I be literally exact in my statement, but fail to fortify it properly, the committee will easily see what an immense advantage will be given those who deny my statements, and at what an immense disadvantage not only I myself but the committee and the public will be placed in the matter. I have had no opportunity of dissecting these accounts. It is necessary to have them all, for the purpose of comparing them, and it is necessary that I should have the services of Mr. Senter, who is an expert book-keeper, which I am not, for, although I was in the Accountant's Department at one time, I never could get a balance right at the first trial in my life, and for that reason I left it. With Mr. Senter's aid, however, I think that by Monday, or Tuesday at the outside, I can get up such a statement as will be satisfactory to everybody, if I should finally conclude to submit it.

Q.—My inquiry does not embrace any money that you paid to anybody, but only the persons whom you employed to aid you in procuring the subsidy. Can't you tell that to-day? A.—I would like to have until Monday to think over that whole question. This is not asking too much of the committee. I scarcely have had any time to think of these questions. When I began upon the subject my mind was almost a blank, owing partly to my injury, and partly to my not having given any thought to it for a long time; and if the committee can grant me the indulgence I ask, I think it will be for the interest of everybody concerned. I think I have shown so far a desire to do all the committee wanted, to the extent of my power, and I would like to do so now.

THE EXAMINATION POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY.

The committee having spent some time in consultation,

The Chairman—This subcommittee, Mr. Irwin, are disposed, so far as possible, to meet you in the same spirit in which you appear before them. They have been gratified at the disposition you have manifested so far, and they would wish to grant what you ask, but they are embarrassed in this way. They have spent a good deal of time upon these preliminaries; the General Committee is somewhat impatient about it; we have a short session of Congress, at most; we have a recess that will begin probably on Wednesday next; we did hope to get through with the whole examination, if possible, before the recess; we do not want this to run over and be the subject of shuttle-cock and battle-dore in New-York during the recess; we want to close the matter up before that time, and we do not see how that can be done if we wait for you until Monday, because the other witnesses must be examined before Wednesday. We are willing, however, to wait until to-morrow morning, and we think that, having your counsel and accountants here, you can be prepared by that time to answer us these questions.

The witness assented to this arrangement, and promised to do the best he could to get ready, and accordingly the examination was suspended until Saturday, the 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

FOURTH DAY OF THE EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1874.—Examination of R. B. Irwin continued.

By the Chairman:

Q.—Whom did you employ to help you here in procuring the subsidy? A.—A number of persons, but not any one subject to the jurisdiction of this House.

THE WITNESS DECLINES TO GIVE THE NAMES OF THOSE HE EMPLOYED.

Q.—Please give their names? A.—I shall be obliged, very reluctantly, Mr. Chairman, to decline giving the names of these persons, upon several grounds. I have endeavored up to this point to give the committee every information and every assistance in my power, and I wish now, for my own sake, as well as to please the committee, that it were in my power consistently with what I conceive to be my duty to give these names, but after careful reflection I have satisfied myself that I have no right to do so. I decline to answer the question, upon several grounds. I am prepared to state, but before stating them, I declare that I did not employ in this connection any Senator, or any member of Congress, or any officer of the present Congress. I decline to answer upon the grounds—

Firstly—That the resolutions referring this matter to the committee do not give the committee jurisdiction over the subject matter to the extent of requiring an answer to that question. That, of course, I do not know. I make that point only formally.

Secondly—Having stated that I did not employ any person under the jurisdiction of this Congress, and there being nothing in the testimony as far as I am acquainted with it, to negative that statement, and it being impossible, in fact, to negative that statement; and moreover, there being already sufficient testimony in possession of the committee, furnished by myself and others, to convince any reasonable man, (and consequently to convince the committee, composed exclusively of reasonable men,) that a large sum of money was appropriated by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for the purpose of procuring the subsidy, and that the money was used for that purpose. I decline to answer upon the further ground that neither the committee nor the House of Representatives has any jurisdiction over the subject matter, and that if the committee had jurisdiction over the subject matter, that jurisdiction has now been exhausted by reaching the point in the testimony that I have stated.

Thirdly—I decline upon the ground that this entire matter having arisen and been completed in a prior Congress, so far as my connection with it is concerned, the committee and the House of Representatives are without jurisdiction over the subject; and

Fourthly—I state what is in my mind the gravest and the controlling reason for my declining to meet the wishes of the committee, which is that I have no right as an honorable man to disclose the particulars of any confidential relation existing between myself and any other person whatever, and especially in relation to a subject not within the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives, as I have already stated that this subject is not.

I submit these points to the committee with great deference. I wish, as I have said already, that it were in my power to answer as they wish.

The first paragraph of the foregoing answer having been read over to the witness at his own request, the witness, after consulting counsel, said:

I desire to correct my answer by adding after the words, "or any officer of the present Congress," in the second last sentence of the first paragraph, the words, "who was a member or officer of the Forty-second Congress," so that the last clause of that sentence will read: "I declare that I did not employ in this connection any Senator, or any member of Congress, or any officer of the present Congress, who was a member or officer of the Forty-second Congress."

Q.—Do you insist upon declining to answer the question put to you? A.—I do so, Mr. Chairman, most respectfully.

WITNESS DECLINES TO STATE TO WHOM HE PAID THE MONEY.

Q.—Without waiving that question, and insisting upon its answer, I desire to put another: Will you state to the committee what portion of the $750,000 which you have testified you received from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to use in procuring the passage of the subsidy, you put in the hands of other persons to aid you in that work? A.—I paid the whole of that $750,000 to other persons.

Q.—Will you state what was the largest sum you paid to any one person for that purpose? A.—Mr. Chairman, I think I shall have to decline answering that, for the reasons stated.

Q.—Without waiving these questions, but insisting upon them, I ask you to state how many persons you employed to aid you in procuring the passage of the subsidy? A.—I think I would answer that question if I could recollect the number, but I really don't remember; quite a large number. I should say off-hand as many as twenty or thirty.

Q.—Do you mean to say that your engagement of persons to aid you in procuring the passage of the subsidy through Congress for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was of such a secret and confidential character that you cannot honorably disclose it?

Mr. CHAPMAN (of counsel for Mr. Irwin)—I object at this stage of this proceeding, and instruct the witness not to answer that question, as it is outside the jurisdiction under which this inquiry was directed.

The WITNESS—I decline to answer that question, upon the ground that it is beyond the jurisdiction of the committee under the resolution by which this inquiry was ordered, and upon other grounds.

Here the committee adjourned.

IRWIN BEFORE THE FULL COMMITTEE.

HE PERSISTS IN HIS REFUSAL TO SAY WHO HE EMPLOYED OR TO WHOM THE MONEY WAS PAID—ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Ways and Means Committee held an open session at 11 o'clock to-day, when Richard B. Irwin was brought before them and questioned as follows:

Chairman DAWES—Will you state with reference to your testimony before the subcommittee last Saturday, whom did you employ to help you in procuring the subsidy? A.—I neither employed, nor promised nor agreed to pay, nor had any understanding with any person that he should pay to any member or officer of this Congress, or of the Forty-second Congress, or any person subject to the jurisdiction of this House.

Q.—Please give the names of those persons whom you did employ? A.—I must decline to answer that question for the four reasons given to the subcommittee, and also for an additional reason which I will now state.

Some discussion here arose in the committee whether or not Irwin's statements to the subcommittee, including the four reasons referred to, should now be read to the full committee, and thus made public. It was finally decided by a vote of the committee that they should not be read in public meeting of the committee, and Irwin then proceeded to state as his fifth reason for declining to answer this question that the Ways and Means Committee have not been authorized or empowered by the House to ask it.

Q.—Will you state to the committee what portion of the $750,000 you put in the hands of other persons to aid you in your work? A.—I paid the whole amount that I had received to the other persons whom I employed.

Q.—Will you state what was the largest sum paid to any one person? A.—I decline.

Witness then, in response to the question, testified that he paid no money to any persons except for their own personal services; that he had a list containing the names of such persons, but that there is not among them the name of any person who is now or ever has been a member or officer of this House. Witness reiterated his refusal to disclose the name of any person whomsoever employed by him, on the ground that all counsel and other persons whose services were secured were employed in the same confidential character.

The Chairman then stated that Mr. Irwin could be excused for the present, while portions of the records of his examination were being written out for presentation to the House, whereupon Mr. Irwin said: "I am in a very weak condition. The committee have crowded me and crowded my memory this morning, and I desire to be allowed to revise and correct my testimony before it is made public."

The Chairman assured him he should have this privilege, and the committee then went into secret session.

The Ways and Means Committee will ask the House to-day to issue an order requiring Mr. Irwin to show cause why he should not be punished as a contumacious witness.

LETTER FROM AN OLD STOCKHOLDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The constant misfortunes of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Line, the only great line of American ocean-going steamers afloat, is a sad thing for the commercial interests of the country.

If these misfortunes were only of one character it would not be so bad, but the elements attack the vessels on the water—some are sunk and some are burned—and the officers on the land, by mismanagement, or something worse, attack the treasury, until a stock that ought to be above par is hardly worth owning.

When an army composed of good materials is suffering constant defeat, the public are not slow in coming to the conclusion that it is not well officered.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company enjoyed almost a constant and uniform period of prosperity down to the end of the administration of Allen McLane, about November, 1871. The internal affairs of the company were admirably, economically, and honestly administered, and its dealings with other corporations and individuals were such as to keep it out of difficulties and injurious competition; but the moment the chief operations of the company passed from the ocean to the boisterous seas of Wall street, and fell into the hands of a set of stock-brokers, whom the profane public sometimes name "stock-gamblers," everything was changed. The old officers and the old agents were put out, and new seamen, new Captains, and new agents, all in harmony with the new order of things, were appointed. No one can say that they have not made a brilliant run of it, for the ocean is illuminated by their burning ships, and Wall street is astonished by the magnificence of the stock operations of its officers and Managing Directors.

The statement on file at the company's office when McLane left the company in November, 1871, showed a balance in the treasury of about three and a half millions of dollars, besides twenty-five thousand shares of the company's own stock, six thousand shares of the Panama Railroad Company, real estate at San Francisco and Panama, and stock in the Dry Dock Company at San Francisco.

Now the treasury is nearly empty; the twenty-five thousand shares of the company's stock have been swallowed up; the Dry Dock Company's stock has departed; it is reported that the Panama Railroad Company's stock has been sold also, and the company, instead of occupying its own premises in San Francisco, as it did for many years, does its business in hired offices.

We have to-day the sad news that the magnificent steam-ship Japan, which cost the company $1,200,000—the finest wooden ship of the company afloat, and the last one built under the McLane administration—has been burned at sea.

This long series of misfortunes of every kind could not happen without a cause, and to one not entirely familiar now with the inside workings of the company it would seem that the only way to save the company from ruin is to make an entire change in its whole policy and management from the Managing Director down.

The company should be worked and run on the ocean, rather than in the stock brokers' offices of Broad street; the Managing Director's pets should be replaced by the quiet, but efficient and successful, old-fashioned employes and agents that gave the company so good a reputation down to the retirement of Mr. McLane.

The Cunard Company has always been successful, because it has been managed upon business principles, and never has in any respect got into the hands of stock operators.

In fact, to prevent it from getting into such a disastrous whirlpool, the late Mr. Burns, his brothers, and the McIvors have always managed that company rather as a copartnership, there being no stock for the stock gamblers to gamble with; each party in interest owns, like a co-partner, a certain portion of the company.

If by any possibility the Pacific Mail Company could be got out of the stock-broking maelstroms and put into a shape similar to the Cunard Line, there is no reason in the world why it should not be equally successful.

The trade between Asia and San Francisco is, if it is properly managed, a fortune to any steam-ship company; but if a company is so directed that it forces into the field a competitor with superior advantages, it can only sustain itself through Government subsidies.

AN OLD STOCKHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

PACIFIC MAIL'S MISFORTUNES.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE LOSS OF THE JAPAN—OVER 400 PERSONS MISSING AND 122 SAVED—THE DISABLING OF THE COLON—THE STEAMER DOCKED.

The officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in this City received some further information yesterday from China in regard to the loss of the company's steam-ship Japan, which shows that thus far 122 persons have been saved, while the missing people number nearly or about 420, among them being R. M. Tindall, a cabin passenger; the Surgeon, Mr. Gale, and several of the crew. Two boats and a raft are yet to be heard from, and these may yet be safe and reduce the number of those reported as unheard from. Of the whole number of missing about 400 are Chinese. The following special dispatch to the company was received during the day announcing the safety of the 122 persons above alluded to:

HONG KONG, Dec. 20.

Arrived from Swatow, Captain, twenty-nine European and fifty-eight Chinese crew, F. W. Crocker, cabin passenger, and thirty-four Chinese passengers, rescued from Japan in ship's boats. Two boats and rafts not yet heard from.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Colon, which was prevented from sailing on Saturday last, in consequence of supposed injuries received in a collision with a coal barge, set adrift by the working of the steamer's screw, was yesterday towed out into the stream for the purpose of having her bottom inspected by divers. Their examination resulted in the discovery of damages more serious than at first supposed, three of the propeller-blades being found broken, and her shaft cracked. While in this condition it was, of course, considered imprudent to allow her to proceed on her voyage, and she was accordingly towed back to the company's dock, where she will be relieved of the bulk of her cargo previous to being dry-docked for the repairs necessary to the injured machinery. A thorough search will also be made for any possible strains to or loosening of her plating. The Colon's passengers and mails were transferred in the morning to the City of Tokio, which sailed late in the afternoon. The Tokio will convey the Colon's passengers to Aspinwall, and proceed thence to San Francisco, via the Straits of Magellan. The accident will prove more serious to the company than was at first anticipated, as the expense of discharging cargo, docking, and refitting with new screw and possibly new shaft, will be considerable. Then there will also be the reloading of cargo and the loss of services of the vessel. The sending of the City of Tokio to Aspinwall with the Colon's mail and passengers will cause a deflection of about 3,000 miles from her course to her final destination via the Straits of Magellan, and will delay her arrival at San Francisco about ten days, all of the expense of this deviation being clear loss to the company.

MISSISSIPPI.

GOV. AMES ON THE VICKSBURG DIFFICULTIES.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE GOVERNOR MAKES NO RECOMMENDATION REGARDING THE RECENT DISTURBANCES—HE DECLARES HIMSELF UNABLE TO MAINTAIN HIS AUTHORITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Dec. 17, 1874.

The extra session of the Legislature called by Gov. Ames to consider the recent troubles in Vicksburg convened here to-day. During the morning many exciting rumors were afloat, it being stated among other things that two hundred armed whites were coming from Vicksburg to overcome and intimidate the negro members. At 11 o'clock a special train arrived from Vicksburg, but as it brought only one State Senator and a committee of four citizens, who came by order of the Mayor to defend the action of the whites in deposing the Sheriff, the colored men relinquished their fears, and at noon, a quorum being present, the Senate and Assembly were called to order. After the transaction of the usual routine business, a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him that the Legislature was in session, and ready to receive communications from him. While the committee were absent, there was much speculation as to what the Governor would recommend. A few expressed the opinion that he would be in favor of reinstating the deposed officials at all hazards; others thought that he would advise that the General Government be called upon to send troops into Mississippi, but by far the greater number declared that he would ask the Legislature to give him the power and means to raise and equip militia sufficient to maintain the dignity of his Government and prevent a repetition of the Vicksburg uprising. It was evident that the Governor had taken no one into his confidence, and in neither House nor Senate was there one man who knew positively what recommendation would be made. One thing was noticeable: the Republican and Democratic members, white and black, conversed together in the most friendly way. The utmost good feeling appeared to prevail among all parties. After the Legislature had waited nearly half an hour, the Governor's Secretary appeared. As he walked down the aisle of the House the utmost stillness prevailed. "A message from the Governor" was announced, and as the Reading Clerk unfolded the paper which was handed him, the eager looks and suppressed breathing of the members indicated very plainly how anxiously they had awaited his Excellency's communication.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The following is the full text of the message:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 17, 1874.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: It is with deep regret and sorrow, but with an overpowering sense of my official duty that I have called you together at this time; regret that the high hopes entertained for the continuance of peace and contentment among the people seem about to be dispelled in a manner which must shake our society to its very foundations, arousing prejudices, discord and distrust, to be followed inevitably by heavy burdens and possibly the utter prostration of every interest of the State; sorrow that any number of our citizens could find in their hearts to deprive by violence their neighbors and fellow-citizens of their political rights; with an overpowering sense of official duty because a portion of our territory is under the control of insurgents, and because I have not the power under existing laws to suppress such insurrection. To-day, in Warren County, the laws and authority of the State are set at defiance. Although there is not in that county a single militia officer, they have organized companies and regiments, officered by men who pretend to act by authority of the State, exercising all the functions of an independent sovereignty, even so far as to search the homes of citizens of different political faith, to take from them their arms, incarcerate them in jail, compelling legally elected officials to resign their offices, and above all, putting citizens to death without even the formalities of law. Officials and prominent men holding political views different from the insurgents, have been compelled to flee, and even the Judges of the State Courts, though one of those Courts was in session, were forced to escape under cover of night that they might not fall a sacrifice to the mob.

It is pretended that their acts of bloodshed were a necessity; that men were fighting for their homes, their families, and their firesides. But how inadequate the plea when we know that those who went to the City of Vicksburg from Warren County, as many did, left their homes, their families, and their firesides, absolutely unprotected, in the midst of a large population of the very class they were engaged in shooting down. Had they believed there was danger they would not, they could not, have abandoned them; for, had those they pretended to fear the purpose to destroy, they could have done so without opposition. By armed men riding through the county this persecuted class have been maltreated and intimidated till a perfect reign of terror prevails. Such has been, and is, the condition of affairs in Warren County.

What is the real or pretended cause therefor? A recent Grand Jury indicted one county official, two ex-officials, (clerks of the courts,) and the Sheriff's bonds are claimed to be insufficient and invalid. It is also asserted that another cause of action was a fear, real or imaginary, that the petit jury for the trial of these indicted persons might be organized to acquit. These are proclaimed as the causes for the attempted expulsion of these officials from office, the interruption of the State courts, the violation of the laws, and defiance of the authority of the State. No single legal remedy had been exhausted; the petit jury had not been organized. The Sheriff could have been restrained from continuing to act as Sheriff and Tax Collector until he should comply with the requirements of the law with regard to his bonds by injunction, upon application to any one of the thirty-three Chancellors and Circuit Judges of the State, or any one of the Supreme Court Judges, and, upon proper showing to the Chancellor, could have been required to give new bonds, either as Sheriff or Tax Collector, or both. Yet not the first step was taken to remedy any grievance by such injunction nor by such application to the Chancellor.

We have been taught by the action of our fathers that a people laboring under grievances were in duty bound to petition for their removal before revolution of insurrection, with war and its attendant evils, could be justifiable. The causes of complaint in Warren County, if any there be, would, I have no doubt, have received full and favorable consideration by the Legislature; but we are forced by the facts to the conclusion that a legal or legislative remedy has not been desired. The action of the insurgents bears a strong resemblance to that which so frequently occurs in Mexican or South American States, where legally constituted Governments are overthrown by restless spirits who may assemble around them the means of so doing. Is Mississippi to sink to a level of such communities? Are we to believe any considerable portion of our citizens can lend aid or countenance to such lawlessness? What is more likely than such action to destroy the peace, prosperity, and safety of every community within our borders?

Mississippi is peculiarly situated, with a problem to solve quite unlike any presented to the world previous to these recent years. Our population comprises two races, who by revolution have been thrown on the same civil and political level. We cannot ignore the fact that issues have been made which have placed them, it is to be deplored, in political antagonism. With one race it has been a struggle for personal liberty and personal security. All else has been made subordinate thereto, and men with high appreciation of the magnitude and importance of that struggle have generously and zealously labored therein. There can be no higher political issue in our land than that which is to give to the individual freedom, equality, and security. That the masses of the people of this State are prepared to give that to both races, we fondly believe. To do so will destroy every antagonism which now exists, harmonize all classes, obliterate all animosities, and purify all future political contests of class or race distinctions. What nobler aspiration can we have? What higher destiny can we anticipate for the State?

We find in Warren County that violent white men have been for months appealing to the prejudices of their class, and urging on a war of races for political purposes. At this very moment, when the State and county authorities are successfully resisted, when free action on the part of the officials is impossible, the armed insurgents procure orders for a local election, with the intention that ballots shall be cast in the midst of such a reign of terror, that the will of the great majority may be undone by a minority. It is well for us to face the facts as they exist. To evade them or ignore them would be cowardice and crime. The insurrection has its sympathizers and supporters in other parts of the State. They have deliberately and knowingly entered upon this work of revolution with a purpose co-extensive with the limits of the State. It is insurrection in its fullest sense. If successful, it must necessarily reduce a majority to the will of a minority, and that minority, which shall thus have gained power by force of arms, will be bound logically to maintain and retain that power by legislation as harsh and cruel as their first acts of violence. In which case one race of our people will be deprived of their rights, and remanded back to as unfortunate a condition as they have ever known, or else be compelled to wander forth seeking freedom rather than homes, as is now the case with many of their race in other States. Are the people prepared for such a contingency, even though they may be ready to sacrifice material interests for political success? Is there not a higher motive by which we should be actuated? Is it not our duty, the duty of every lover of liberty and justice to secure for whatever race or color those privileges and blessings which we hold for ourselves as dearer than life? If the people of the State insist on making a race issue, or have the disposition so to do, then is our condition deplorable, indeed. If successful it would be a success founded entirely upon the degradation and serfdom of a class.

At a former time a Governor of this State felt called upon in his message to the Legislature to announce the fact that twenty-six Tax Collectors, when there were fifty-six counties, were defaulters in one year, and that large sums of money were collected that were never accounted for in any manner. The State to-day has no such grievance. Of the defaulting officeholders during the past year, which we are glad to say bear no proportion to those referred to, the greater number are to be found in those counties where the colored man and his party are so far in the minority as to have no influence in their selection. The indebtedness of the counties and cities is not to be attributed to the complexion of the officers. Many such localities are free from debt, and but few heavily burdened. Of the State debt, a large part is due its own School Fund, a portion of which has been outstanding many years. The remainder of the State indebtedness, when this year's taxes are paid to meet this year's expenditures, will amount to but some six or seven hundred thousand dollars. Herein Mississippi stands equaled but by few of her sister States. The expense of the State Government is but the average of the expenses of other States. That there may be advantageous changes made in our Revenue laws there can be no doubt. These facts I give to dispel all impressions that the colored men of the State, as a class, or the party to which they incline, have forgotten the great work of human freedom and equality in which they are engaged, or have stooped to plunder the State of its wealth.

The history of every State in the Union shows that dishonest and unprincipled men have been elevated to official positions, but even at a time like the present, when parties are revolutionized by charges of corruption against officials, happily for this State she is exceptionally free from just complaint of that character. With the State in such a fortunate financial condition, the insurgents have pretended to act in the interest of the tax-payers. Though the legal remedies for wrongs of which they complained were ample, they were hardly entered upon when a body of violent men combined together, overthrew constitutional authorities, assumed the functions of government, and have organized as a military despotism, recognizing no law but that which suits their humor or convenience.

The Executive of the State is without means to meet such an emergency. He has no well organized or disciplined militia, not a single policeman or detective at his command, and even were the men and material in abundance, he has not a dollar to expend for such a purpose.

Under such circumstances I have called you together. I invite your attention to this matter, than which none more vital to the State or more intimately connected with the welfare of the individual can come before you for your consideration, and I recommend that you take, in your wisdom, such steps as will overthrow the insurrection in Warren County, and prevent in future similar occurrences there and elsewhere; and I venture to express the hope that there are but few of our fellow-citizens who will not cheerfully respond to any demand you may make upon them.

ADELBERT AMES.

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.

The message was received on all sides with much surprise, and such expressions as, "He makes no recommendation!" "We know as much now as we did before," or "What does he want us to do?" were heard in all parts of the chamber. Shortly after the reading of the message the House and Senate adjourned, and the members commenced at once to eagerly discuss the merits of the document that had been read to them. It seemed to be the general opinion that the Governor had presented his side of the story in the most favorable way possible. "He tells the truth," said the more pronounced Radicals. "The whole paper was a pack of lies," was the verdict of the extreme Democrats. "He has written a great deal of truth, but not the whole truth," was the expressed opinion of sensible and unprejudiced people. That the Governor made no recommendation was a matter of universal wonder. The only explanation which I can give of his failure to do so, is that he knows none but negroes could be induced to join militia regiments, and to place them in opposition to the whites would be tantamount to proclaiming a war of races. Such a contest could only end in a terrible slaughter of the colored people. This the Governor will oppose by every means in his power. I am convinced that he is a true friend to the negroes, and that his one great desire is to elevate and protect them. He does not call for United States troops, because when he did so during the heated political contest last August he received a curt refusal from the President. It now seems probable that the Legislature will pass a resolution asking for aid from the National Government, and it is possible that an effort will be made to reinstate Crosby and the other officials. The Republican majority, however, would do this unwillingly, and only with a view to establishing a precedent. They do not like Crosby or his clique, and would gladly welcome an opportunity to repudiate them. Should the National Government interfere in the Warren County difficulties, the people of Vicksburg will not for a moment think of making any resistance. To-day, in conversation with a prominent resident of the city, he said: "The American flag and one United States soldier can reinstate and keep Crosby and the others in power, but we defy the State authorities, and will fight again if they attempt to force negro rule upon us." Most of the whites speak in the same strain, and if the sentiments expressed are rebellious, nearly every property-owner in Vicksburg is a rebel.

H. C.

WESTON'S WALK CERTIFIED.

Ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, District Attorney G. N. Abeel, Mayor Perry, Thomas T. Kinney, editor and proprietor of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, and Messrs. S. S. Battin and James D. Orton have signed the following certificate in relation to the walk of Edward Payson Weston at the Newark Rink last week:

NEWARK, Dec. 19, 1874.

We, the undersigned, resident citizens of Newark, N. J., most willingly and cheerfully bear testimony to the entire trustworthiness of the following statement in connection with the wonderful feat of pedestrianism performed at the Rink in this city during the week which this day closed, by Edward Payson Weston, to-wit:

The task was begun on Monday—the task of walking 500 miles in six days. From beginning to end the walking was done in a manner that speaks highly for the conscientiousness of Mr. Weston. The measurement was made by civil engineers of high repute in this community, and the rulings of the judges, we are sure, were in strict accordance with justice and fair dealing. In a word, we are fully satisfied that Mr. Weston performed his task fully, fairly, and squarely.

Sworn to before me.

NEHEMIAH PERRY, JR., Notary.

NEW-YORK AND THE CENTENNIAL.

A circular addressed to the people of the United States has been issued commending to their notice the coming centennial celebration. The document enumerates the advantages to the country which will accrue from the Exposition, and urges the necessity for conducting the enterprise upon a scale befitting a great nation. The paper invokes the people of this City to awaken to the sense of the responsibility entailed upon it, and asserts that with the railroad facilities extant it will matter little to foreign visitors whether their lodgings are located in this City or in Philadelphia. Among the names appended to the document are those of Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, Hon. W. M. Evarts, William Cullen Bryant, Hon. E. D. Morgan, William E. Dodge, Hon. John J. Cisco, Hon. William Orton, H. B. Claflin, Hon. George Opdyke, and many others.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

During the week ending last Saturday plans were submitted to the Bureau of Inspections for the erection of nineteen new buildings at an estimated cost of $115,110. The number of buildings proposed for alteration was fifteen, at an estimated expense of $65,585. Special application was made for permission to erect thirteen frame structures. Surveys were made of 527 buildings, sixteen of which were pronounced unsafe. Twenty theatres, halls, and other places of amusement were inspected, and additional modes of egress directed to be provided where required.

A HOLIDAY FAIR.

The young ladies of Carlisle Institute, No. 658 Lexington avenue, have made arrangements to hold a fair in their school room on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, open from 1 to 10 P. M. of each day. The Managing Committee is composed of Misses Hattie E. Smith, Grace W. Shorts, Myra L. Dix, Johanna T. Wilson, Mamie Lent, Rosie Morrison, Gertie Morrison, and Fairy Ayres, all of the Nineteenth Ward. Miss Myra L. Dix acts as treasurer, and the proceeds are to be handed over to the Ward Committee for the relief of the poor.

HIGHWAYMEN ON STATEN ISLAND.

About 7 o'clock Saturday evening, David Ryers and a Mr. Barton were accosted near the village of New-Dorp, Staten Island, by four highwaymen, who were subsequently arrested on board the sloop John S. Willis, of which they claimed to form the crew. They gave their names as Michael Essel, Michael McEwen, James O'Neil, and Michael Gamidi, and were locked up for examination in the Richmond County Jail.

AFTER THE STORM.

BEAUTIES AND ILLS OF THE FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.

THE SLEIGHING YESTERDAY IN THE PARKS AND PUBLIC DRIVES—SKATING PROSPECTS RUINED—OBSTRUCTION OF CITY TRAVEL—DAMAGE TO THE LOCAL AND GENERAL TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The storm of last Sunday was of the kind best suited to make excellent sleighing. The snow that fell was damp enough and in sufficiently large flakes to pack unusually well, and upon it fell a rain which gave it additional coherence without washing it away. Finally the frost came and consolidated the whole mass clear to the ground. This being the case, it is somewhat strange that there was so little sleighing, unless the storm's taking everybody by surprise will account for the fact. It, of course, was not to be expected that, in the heart of the City, and on avenues and streets which are broken up by street-car rails and obstructed with wagons, there should be many "fancy teams," but until 2 o'clock there were scarcely any on the drives of Central Park, or on the roads on either side of it. After that hour, however, the number increased rapidly until early dusk, and although a spectator, stationed at either of the principal entrances to the park, would not have remarked that an unusual number of equipages had passed his point of observation, yet if he could have seen them all together their number would have astonished him. Perhaps the best single point for seeing whatever is going on in the sleighing way is Mount St. Vincent, at One Hundred and Fifth street, in the Park. Past this point all the teams which enter the Park, either at the Broadway or the Fifth avenue entrance, are sure to go, whether they merely drive "round the circle" or extend their course to Harlem Lane, where the fast trotting is done, and which is in easy view from Mount St. Vincent. From this point the view was a most animated one in the later hours of yesterday afternoon. It is true that for some reason very few of the faster trotters of the City were represented, but there was no lack of handsome vehicles filled with the beauty and fashion of New-York, and drawn by every variety of horse flesh, from the stately family carriage horse to sleek-skinned, slender-limbed, blooded trotters, which outside of New-York would have attracted and deserved a larger share of admiration. But sleighs were by no means the only kind of vehicle. There was an occasional light wagon which seemed sadly out of place, and there were any number of glass-fronted coaches and clarences, in which invalid old ladies and young children were taking their airings, and which with their clumsy wheels tore up the snow as fast as the sleighs beat it down. Among the many equipages, there were some of almost every recognized style, and there were not a few novelties. The horses of one "turnout" were gaudily if not tastefully decorated with feathers of many colors. The harness of another was made of leather not blacked, but of the bright yellow color of a new sole-leather trunk, and one sleigh was noticed which was fitted with a rumble in which sat the driver; and another was occupied by a dozen young ladies, who apparently were the members of some seminary in the City. But whatever the character of the conveyance, everybody had come for pleasure, and seemed to be having their fill of it. To-day the scene will probably be gayer yet, as many will put in an appearance who could not get their "turn-outs" ready to go out on the road yesterday, and the park-keepers think that the sleighing will then be as good as at any time this Winter. Add to this that it is Christmas week, and that the moon is almost at its full, and there is an unusual promise of pleasure to be derived from this sport. But the snow, which rendered the sleigh-riding feasible, ruined the skating. On Saturday, as an ungrammatical Park-keeper said, "the ice was as pretty as ever he see it, but," he added, "the snow has sunk it now, and there's no telling when there will be any skating." There seemed to be little doubt, though, judging from a look at the ponds, that this was a dark view of the subject; for, though the black, clear ice, in which skaters so much delight, is some few inches below the surface of the water, it only needs a moderate degree of cold to unite it with a firm coating of snow-ice, which will make a very good surface. Thus, though it cannot be promised, it is by no means unlikely that both skating and sleighing will be possible on Christmas day.

DELAYS IN TRAVEL AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

THE STREET RAILROADS OBSTRUCTED—THE TELEGRAPH LINES BROKEN DOWN—THE WORK OF RESTORING COMMUNICATION.

The snow-storm of Sunday caused great inconvenience to all classes of people in the community yesterday in this City. Travel was considerably retarded on all the street railroads; telegraphic communication, at least during the early part of the day, was entirely cut off with most of the business centres of the country, and the delivery of freight from all the shipping houses and wholesale firms to the various railroad and steam-boat depots was attended with much delay and double expense. With the exception of the working classes, a large proportion of whom are thrown out of employment by the advent of severe weather, the business community suffers most by such a storm as that of Sunday. The merchant or banker who generally resides at a distance from his place of business, has first to encounter the delays and dangers incident to travel under such circumstances in endeavoring to reach his office. Having arrived there he feels, of course, that he is beyond the reach of the inclemency of the season, so far as he is personally concerned, but finds that the whole machinery of his business has been stopped, and that, for all practical purposes, he might as well have remained at home. He turns to his letter-box for important communications or large remittances which were to arrive in the ordinary course of business, but his letters have been intercepted by the storm which delayed the mails. He then sends a telegraphic dispatch to one of his agents in a distant part of the country, but his messenger returns only to inform him that the wires of the telegraph company have been broken down, and that communication has been completely interrupted. None but business men can realize the great inconvenience which arises even from a temporary suspension of the great mediums of intercommunication which link the principal commercial centres of the country.

Considering that the recent snow-storm has been the severest that has visited this City for many years, the interruption to business has been comparatively slight. The wires of the Metropolitan Police and Fire Telegraphs, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, the American District Telegraph Company, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Southern and Atlantic, and Western Union Telegraph Companies and other lines were broken at various points. From an early hour in the morning, however, a large force of men were put to work upon the various lines, and by noon nearly all the principal wires were repaired and messages were transmitted with little interruption. The wires of the Fire Department were nearly all blown down, but it was stated yesterday afternoon that fully two-thirds of the engine companies would be connected before evening. The damage to these is estimated at $2,000.

Superintendent Crowley, of the Police Telegraph, took vigorous measures yesterday to establish telegraphic communication between the Police Stations and the Central Office, but was only partially successful. The storm on Sunday completely prostrated the wires, and during the day and night not a single station could communicate with the Central Office except by messenger. A number of linemen were set at work at daylight yesterday, and continued at work all day, repairing the broken wires and endeavoring to bring order out of chaos. By 6 o'clock last evening the Central and southern circuits were working, and communication could be received from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Precincts. The north, east, and west circuits, however, were completely prostrated, and several days must elapse before they can be placed in working order.

One-half the lines belonging to the Gold and Stock Exchange were found to be interrupted, but by 3 o'clock in the afternoon nearly all were in working order. The Automatic Telegraph Line to Washington was out of order up to New-Brunswick, but will be in working condition to-day. Several of the main wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company also yielded to the storm, but by 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon all had been repaired.

In accordance with the instructions of Superintendent Thorne, of the Street Cleaning Bureau, the entire force of men at present employed, numbering about 600, were set to work at an early hour yesterday morning to clean up the crossings along the avenues and all the leading thoroughfares, and by noon a large amount of work had been performed in this direction. The owners of stores along Broadway and in all the principal streets had also a large number of men engaged with picks and axes and shovels removing the congealed snow from the sidewalks, which, after the night's frost, had become almost as impenetrable as the granite pavement underneath. With the exception of the Fourth Avenue Line, all the horse railroads had "doubled up" their teams, and were running upon half time, with considerable regularity. At some of the principal crossings blockades occurred during the day, but upon the whole the cars were not much behind the average time in making their trips. There was of course the usual overcrowding upon the cars on all the lines. The fact that only one-half the usual number of cars were running upon the First and Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth avenues and the Bleecker street line, coupled with the circumstances that most people preferred riding in the cars, with such accommodation as they could manage to secure, to the dangerous exercise of walking upon the slippery sidewalks, rendered it very difficult to obtain even standing room. A large number of men were engaged along the Fourth avenue line shoveling away the snow, and by evening the track was almost entirely cleared. Owing to the fact that most of the coverings of the coal vaults along the main thoroughfares had been roughed over previous to the snow-storm by studding the surface with iron rivets, the number of accidents to pedestrians was not so numerous as in previous years.

THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon as a Committee on Street Cleaning, to consider the best way of removing the snow and ice from the City streets. The session was a very protracted one. The law bearing on the question was discussed at great length, and the discussion seemed to result in the opinion that the law is of such an ambiguous character as to be practically valueless. The act authorizes the removal of snow and ice by the Commissioners, but fails to allow any money appropriation to meet the extra expenditure necessary in such a contingency as the present, where the proper removal of snow and ice is a work of considerable magnitude and great cost. It was decided to refer the matter to Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel, for his opinion as to the legality of the Commissioners using the street-cleaning appropriation for the removal of the snow and ice now encumbering the public thoroughfares.

MR. BERGH'S MEN PROTECTING THE HORSES.

As early as 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, were out in the streets looking after the horses. Overloaded teams were relieved of portions of their loads, or the drivers were compelled to obtain additional horses. The Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry cars were all stopped, the struggling animals being unable to drag the heavy loads of passengers. The track was hidden under the frozen snow which had been swept on them by the sweepers and snow-plows of the Fourth Avenue line. The officers would not allow a single car to go down until gangs of men were sent to clear the track. This, however, did not avail much, for at Avenue A and Tenth street they again became blocked, and finally "jumped" the rails and returned to the depot. The stage lines were compelled to double their teams to carry the loads on the early and late trips. The ambulances of the society were busy all day removing injured and disabled horses from the streets. At 6 o'clock the traffic on the Fourth avenue cars was very heavy, and yet the company only sent out two wretched horses to each car. One car stopped at Nineteenth street had over eighty persons on board, and the two horses were exhausted to the last degree. The passengers said they had been two hours getting up town, and that two teams had been already used up. Superintendent Hartfield refused to allow a single car to go on without four horses, and for nearly two hours the whole line was stopped. The passengers, while condemning in no measured terms the company for their outrageous conduct in only providing two horses, when all other lines were doubled up, applauded the officers in the course they adopted. At one time four cars were being dragged along the line by the passengers, minus horses. Eventually double teams were sent from the depot. Forty-seven horses fell and injured themselves, nine fatally. The salt carts were early on the track, and several men were arrested for violating the City ordinance in this respect.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF IN DEFENSE OF THE STAGE.

HIS REPLY TO REV. MR. TALMAGE—SOME VERY POINTED ALLUSIONS—PLAYERS AND PREACHERS, LIVING AND DEAD, CONTRASTED.

Mr. George Vandenhoff lectured last evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in response to the strictures recently made on stage representations by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. The vast auditorium of the Academy was sparsely filled, but the audience evinced their complete sympathy with the lecturer by continuous outbursts of enthusiastic applause. The lecturer, in the commencement of his address, directed attention to the charges made by Rev. Mr. Talmage against dramatists, and while enumerating the alleged mischiefs in moral life, which they were supposed to inculcate, he pertinently asked the question whether ministerial life in this country was entirely disassociated from vice? He read extracts from the published addresses of Mr. Talmage describing the American theatre as "full of uncleanness and dead men's bones," and in defining his position he announced his purpose of vindicating the honor not merely of members of his family who were on the stage, but of the whole profession generally, from the attacks of a reverend libeler. He arraigned Mr. Talmage in the name of decency, of common sense, and of public morality; and, while he was willing to extend to all ministers of the Gospel that respect and reverence to which they were entitled, he should be accorded similar treatment at their hands. He was not afraid of priestly domination. The day of their temporal superiority was past, and their dogmas were to be received only upon the basis of reason and argument. The authority of St. Paul was pronouncedly against the condemnation of theatres, and Luther said that comedies should not be avoided because of the presence of a particularly obnoxious passage, and the lecturer preferred to rely upon such authorities rather than that of the reverend censor of Brooklyn. He represented Mr. Talmage as introducing examples and imaginary incidents to suit his own experience and fancy, without any regard to fact. Calling attention specially to the story of Macready's family, he brought the reverend gentleman strictly to task for his allusions to the dead actor, and insisted, in direct opposition to the assertions of Mr. Talmage, that Macready's family were constant attendants at the stage. Indeed, Macready himself selected as the partner of his life an actress of mediocre ability, and, in the midst of the transcendent triumphs which showered on him there was no reason to believe that he ever regretted his matrimonial alliance. In disproving the argument that an English Parliamentary Committee condemned the great stages of London for their representations, he described the assertion as an absurd fiction, and explained that the sole duty of that committee was to investigate a monopoly existing in the management of Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and the result was the creation of twenty theatres where one formerly existed. He asked, was it honest to manufacture such statements, observing that those of a minister should be extremely exact. Here was a proposition to ostracise from society a class of men and women who earned their living by honest industry, while there was never a disposition to disregard their charity or refuse their generous proffers of Christian benevolence and active Christian sympathy. He mentioned, incidentally, the sublime character of Rev. Mr. Young, the son of an actor, and, passing to a consideration of the subject of theatres generally, he ridiculed Mr. Talmage's assumptions, while he pointed out the absurdities of treating of a matter with which a man was not conversant. He regarded the legitimate drama as essential to the refreshment and repose of the mind, and it was not a little singular that in English literature there was to be found in the public worship of clergy more filth, obscenity, and profanity than in the writings of laymen. As for Shakespeare and his sublime teachings, he would not insult the memory of the greatest and most fertile intellect the world ever produced by drawing his name into the controversy. An illustrious minister once remarked that the Bible, the Iliad, and Shakespeare's dramas, were the grandest works ever known; but in his days ministers did not seek the dramatic effects and appearances which are now so assiduously studied. The play of "Rip Van Winkle," represented by Mr. Jefferson, was to him more effective than a hundred temperance lectures, and by comparison with it he could not help regarding the recent utterance of Mr. Talmadge as indecencies, the reward of which was an evidence of how far he had outstepped the modesty of the pulpit. Dean Swift was not inaptly termed the Rabelais of English literature, and the writings of Rev. Mr. Sterne were so grievously immoral as to be cast out from the society of moral people. Personally he professed the greatest reverence for the ministerial profession, but he was so cognizant of many flagrant outrages committed by them, that they were entitled to no more credit than the general body of Christian people. Even the City in which he lectured was full of the fetid odors of a scandal which had injured religion, created perjury in a thousand shapes, and, in a great many households, had destroyed the respect for virtue inherent in woman. He did not propose to anticipate the final issue; but he would only say that if a dramatic representation of that scandal were produced upon the stage, it would raise such a cry against it as was never heard before. The lecturer also spoke of the cases of Rev. Mr. Glendenning, Mr. Fisk, and others, as indicating no higher moral qualities in the ministry than in the stage, and, in conclusion, while seeking to cast no blemish upon the preachers of the Gospel, he upheld and vindicated the character of professional stage-players, and expressed his purpose of vindicating their honor and characters against all odds.

ANOTHER SMUGGLER CAUGHT.

Col. Burton, Deputy United States Surveyor, yesterday seized two trunks which came on board the steamer Neckar, from Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line. The trunks formed part of the luggage of a lady passenger, who had declared that she had no dutiable goods among her baggage. When opened they were found to contain a large number of fine silk dresses, laces, and other articles of female apparel of the value of about $3,000. The trunks and their contents were taken to the seizure-room at the Custom House, and the matter will be fully investigated.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Argument in the Kelly-Waterbury libel suit is fixed for to-day, in Supreme Court Chambers, before Chief Justice Davis.

The fair under the auspices of the Ladies' Union Relief Association at Masonic Temple will close this evening.

Dr. Felix Adler delivered a memorial address upon the late Abraham Geiger, at Steinway Hall, last evening.

A fair is in progress at St. Thomas' Chapel, East Sixtieth street, for the purpose of raising funds to liquidate a debt incurred for pew cushions.

Judge Davis yesterday stated that he had heard nothing from the Governor in reference to the application of Edward S. Stokes for a pardon.

"Street Life in Yeddo" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Prof. William E. Griffis, at Knox Memorial Chapel, Ninth avenue, last evening.

The sixth of a series of organ concerts will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, to-morrow at 4 P. M.

The production of the "holiday pantomime" at Barnum's Hippodrome has been postponed until to-morrow evening, to afford opportunities for further rehearsal.

A new church is in process of construction at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street, which, it is expected, will be dedicated on New-Year's Day.

President William H. Neilson, of the Board of Education, yesterday issued an order closing the public schools from Thursday until Monday, Jan. 4, 1875, for the holiday vacation.

James Smith, one of the gang of young highwaymen who on Saturday night took from Edward Quinlan his watch while passing through Seventy-seventh street, was committed for trial.

An entertainment in aid of the destitute Cubans was held at Association Hall last evening. The exercises comprised a lecture by Mr. De Cordova and selections on the organ by Prof. Robert Elder.

The fancy dress ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will take place Jan. 21, 1875. A prominent feature of the entertainment will be the award of presents of jewelry to the holders of certain numbers.

The false alarm of "danger" from Blackwell's Island on the 9th inst. is said to have been caused by the disarrangement of the batteries, and the transmission of a wrong signal by an ignorant keeper.

Bayard Taylor delivered a lecture descriptive of his travels in Egypt before the Young Men's Christian Association of Yorkville, at East Side Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, last evening.

Yesterday being St. Thomas' day, the chimes on the Episcopal Church of that name were rung at 12 o'clock meridian. The occasion was also the anniversary of the birthday of Rev. Dr. Morgan, the Rector of the church.

Commissioner Marshall, of the Excise Board, deposited yesterday in the Finance Department the sum of $12,540, being license fees recently received. The whole amount paid in during the last three months was $83,000.

The first of a series of lectures was delivered last evening, before the Young Friends' Aid Association, by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, descriptive of the "Pyramids of Egypt," "The Mummy Pits," and the "Tombs of the Royal Pharaohs."

The officers, teachers, and scholars of Grammar School No. 34 held a reception in honor of Miss Harriet N. Goldey, upon her retirement from the Principalship of the female department, at the church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, last evening.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday accepted the proposal of Louis Sternbach to furnish the department with five cases of brown muslin at 9½ cents per yard; five cases of blue denims at 15 cents per yard, and five cases of ticking at 17 cents per yard.

James Dewitt, of No. 153 Third avenue, was committed at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of stabbing in the back Joseph Vance, of the same number. The affray was the result of a tenement brawl, and Dewitt alleges that he drew his knife in defense of his mother.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Liquor-dealers' Union was held at Masonic Hall last evening. Twelve new members were elected, and a committee of three was appointed to watch the trials of liquor-dealers during the week and report progress at the next meeting.

Mr. Henry N. Morgan, a produce merchant doing business at No. 87 Warren street, was yesterday arrested and held by United States Marshal Fiske under a provisional warrant, issued by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, at the petition of his creditors. The amount of bail fixed by the Judge is $5,000.

Henry Harrison and John Moore, two colored seaman, were yesterday committed without bail by Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of outrageous assault on Lizzie Fagan, of No. 18 Baxter street. A white man who took part in the assault made his escape at the time.

Josefa Dubard, an Italian residing at No. 66 Crosby street, was yesterday committed by Justice Murray, of the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of having stabbed George Thompson, of No. 611 Grand street, in the back on Sunday last, at 10 P. M., while Thompson was on his way through Crosby street.

Jenny Deane, the youngest daughter of Alderman Deane, of the Ninth Ward, died on Sunday morning of heart disease, from which she had been suffering for some time. The funeral will take place from her father's residence, No. 781 Greenwich street, to-day. The remains will be buried in Green Wood Cemetery.

At the meeting of the Methodist Preachers yesterday, Rev. Dr. Strong, of Drew Theological Seminary, who has just returned from an extensive tour through the East, gave an account of his travels. He was followed by Mr. Thomas Whitaker, of England, in a temperance address. At the next meeting a lecture entitled "The Jesuits in Europe," will be delivered by Prof. Wells.

Charles Christie, a bar-tender by occupation, yesterday presented at the Fifth National Bank a forged check for $125, purporting to have been drawn by J. O. Taylor, and payable to the order of H. G. Talbot. The forgery was detected by Mr. Edward Stevenson, the paying teller, and Christie was arrested. Justice Otterbourg remanded the accused.

The suit of the widow of Joseph H. Gonzalez, already old and familiar to the courts, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Freedman in the Superior Court. The suit was to recover damages for the death of plaintiff's husband from the Hudson River Railroad Company. It was dismissed on the ground that the deceased was guilty of contributive negligence in getting off on the wrong side of the train while another train was approaching which he might have seen.

At the last regular communication of Howard Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 35, the following officers were elected: Horace Metcalf, Master; Alfred B. Price, Senior Warden; Samuel A. Baldwin, Junior Warden; George C. Chapin, Treasurer; James Gelston, Secretary; William R. Leonard, Senior Deacon; Frank Rathbun, Junior Deacon; T. M. Leonard, Stephen W. Giles, M. of C.; T. H. Sherwood, E. P. Snowden, Stewards; John H. Gray, Chaplain; J. Fountain, Tiler.

At the annual meeting of Prudence Lodge, No. 632, F. and A. M., held last evening, the following officers were elected: Daniel Bradley, W. M., (re-elected;) Henry Hyans, S. W.; Henry B. Gunnell, J. W.; John P. Ryan, Treasurer; —— Clarke, Secretary; William Buzzy, S. D.; —— Newcomb, J. D.; Henry C. Robinson and M. C. Robinson, Masters of Ceremonies; —— Kropf, Chaplain; —— Mosheim, Tiler. After the installation of the officers, W. Brother Bradley was presented, through W. P. M. Inslee, on behalf of the members, with a valuable gold chronometer and chain.

BROOKLYN.

The Union Ferry Company has declined to start a line of boats to ply between the foot of Bridge street in this city, and New-York, as requested by the Bridge street property owners.

Justice Tappen yesterday morning appointed Joseph H. Jay Receiver in the foreclosure suit of Frederick Adams against the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company. His bonds were fixed at $50,000.

A telegraph pole on Fulton street, near Smith, which had been injured by the storm, fell yesterday morning on a top-wagon containg Mr. George Ward, of No. 272 Ryerson street, and his wife. Mrs. Ward received a severe injury to her head, and Mr. Ward's back was slightly hurt. The top of the wagon, fortunately, broke the force of the blow.

Some time during Sunday evening, Albert Baser, who was sentenced by Judge Moore on the 4th of March last to four years and six months in the Penitentiary, succeeded in escaping from prison. It is supposed he escaped in female attire, and his wife, who visited him recently, has been arrested.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a communication was received from Edward Sanford, of the New-York and Albany Steamboat Line, asking for a dock near Fulton Ferry for their boats, with a view of taking passengers direct from Brooklyn next season. The communication was referred to the Committee on Docks.

Yesterday the new system of out-door relief was successfully inaugurated by the Commissioners of Charities. Under the old system applicants for charity received orders on certain grocers favored by the politicians. Under the new system the Commissioners purchase the provisions and distribute them from store-houses to those whose circumstances have been fully inquired into.

John Printz, of No. 372 Bond street, was held yesterday morning by Justice Delmar, to await the result of injuries inflicted by him the night before on John McNally, at the corner of Nevins and Smith. During a quarrel between the men Printz struck McNally on the head with a brick, fracturing his skull. McNally is in a precarious condition at the Long Island College Hospital.

At a regular meeting of Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 463, F. and A. M., held at their rooms, No. 16 Court street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. S. Byram, Master; A. E. Pilgram, Jr., S. W.; John S. Fales, J. W.; H. C. Young, Treasurer; H. C. Packard, Secretary; Samuel Avery, E. Hunt, and C. A. McMurray, Trustees; W. H. Richardson, Tiler; [illegible] W. B. Murphy, S. D.; W. Newton, J. D.; John Bearne and E. Trew, M. of C.; A. M. Schermerhorn, R. J. Duffey, and M. G. Taylor, Finance Committee, and E. Cornell, Organist. The reports for the past year show the lodge to be in a flourishing condition, and in numbers, it stands fifth in the State, having 313 members.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Peekskill Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after Jan. 15.

Tompkins' Mills and thirty-five acres of land on Croton River have been sold to Mr. John Schultz, of New-York City, for $14,000.

The application of Frost Horton for a permanent injunction against the Water Commissioners of Peekskill has been dismissed by Justice Barnard. The legal objections having been thus removed, the Commissioners will proceed with their work as proposed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles Lawrence, charged with having stabbed Goodmiller and Hagedon in Hoboken ten days ago, who was admitted to bail in $1,000, was yesterday surrendered by his bondsmen.

James Marlowe, President of the Hoboken 'Longshoremen's Union, who was charged with having unlawfully withheld $250 belonging to members of the union, was yesterday arrested and held in $2,000 bail to answer.

Rev. Dr. William Nicholson, late Rector of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Newark, delivered a lecture in that city last night, giving his reasons for seceding from the Church. There was a large audience.

Annie Welch, fifteen years of age, who was driven from home on Saturday night by a drunken mother, who had sold nearly all her clothing for liquor, was found badly frozen in Market street, Newark, Sunday, and sent to St. Michael's Hospital.

Michael Carr, Farley, and Finnegan, who were sentenced eighteen months ago to the State Prison for ten years, for having robbed Bannister's jewelry store, in Newark, have been pardoned by the Court of Pardons, who, it is stated, were convinced that the prisoners were innocent.

William R. Smith, son of School Commissioner J. W. Smith, of Newark, while on the car boarding a morning train from the Market street depot at Newark yesterday morning, slipped on the ice and fell beneath the wheels. His right arm was almost entirely cut off at the shoulder and his left hand was cut off. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, and hope is entertained of his recovery.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Jerome B. Parmenter, of the Troy *Press*, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge U. M. Rose and W. H. Gaines, of Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Inspector General R. B. Marcy and Capt. E. D. Baker, United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Naval Constructor W. L. Hanscom and Prof. A. Hall, United States Navy, are at the Union Square Hotel.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34c. Rosin firm at $1 85 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 40 for hard, $2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Rousby and maid, Maurice Grau, Mrs. Frances Corson, Mrs. Weir Anderson, S. A. Boynton, Miss E. W. Boynton, Miss [illegible] Boynton, Miss L. Boynton, Miss M. Boynton, J. Priestman, Jr., E. M. Williams, Paul Blatchford, Rev. J. Waddell, John A. Ratter, J. Griffith, G. W. Aldridge, Capt. A. Russell, P. Worrall, Frank B. Austin, John Waddell, John Inglis, Mr. Van Ingen, R. H. Fabens, A. J. Fabens, J. T. Sherman, C. G. Hayes, Theophilus Briggs, Joseph Byrne, Mrs. Joseph Byrne, G. E. [illegible], Julius Hessee, Charles E. Foster, W. C. Greenfield, J. J. Edwards, G. M. Totten, Mr. Fulverman, Mr. Mathy, Mr. Robinson, Rev. [illegible], C. S. Husted, A. A. [illegible], W. F. Cogswell, Mrs. W. F. Cogswell, Miss Cogswell, S. Goldenberg, Senor Don Jose Fernandez, Mr. [illegible] Watreus, infant, and nurse, Mr. Armstrong, C. E. Wilde, A. G. Coffin, Mrs. A. G. Coffin, Miss Grace Coffin, Mrs. H. A. Redington, Edw. [illegible], W. F. Ellison, Mrs. W. F. Ellison, W. B. Ellison, Miss Tillie K. Walker, D. S. Smith, S. R. Peabody, Alfred Heald, H. W. Campbell, Thomas A. Painter, Alex. Christie, George Stevenson, George S. Wickham, A. A. Plant, Mr. Mooser, A. Levy. *In steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen.*—Peter Brunjes, Mrs. Anna Brunjes, Eduard Brunjes, J. D. Herkiots, Arthur Lenssen, O. K. Lenssen and wife, William Merkens, Ernst Wulfing, Gustav Callmeyer, Hugo Funke, Mrs. D. W. Ball, Louis Schaum, Philmon E. Berry, Mrs. Johanne Klar, George Sauer, Julius Hinder, Carl Ehricht Lambrecht, Mr. Weinhagen, Auguste Moll, William Godall, Mrs. Margarethe Godall, George Thorpe, Albert Krinvel, Franklin Cumings, Miss Annie Walker, Galena Thomann.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:21 | Sun sets....4:36 | Moon rises..4:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:37 | Gov. Island..7:26 | Hell Gate....8:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........MONDAY, Dec. 21.

CLEARED.

Barks James E. Brett, Gibson, Liverpool, Brett, Son & Co.; Lillian, Rumball, Genoa, Brett, Son & Co.; Fairy Belle, (Br.,) West, Cadiz, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Angelo, (Ital.,) Cotroneo, Odessa, C. Jaeger; [illegible] Overton, Galveston, Texas, Tupper & Beattie; Privi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) [illegible], Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Annie Troop, (Br.,) Hill, Queenstown, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Centaur, Stanley, Kingston, Jam., S. De C[illegible]; Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Cooper, Port au Prince, B. Murray, Jr.; Christina, (Br.,) [illegible], Cienfuegos, Jova, Terry & Co.

Schrs. F. G. Russell, Rankin, St. Augustine, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; W. H. Jones, Kirby, Fernandina, & Abbott.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen Dec. 5, and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 165 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had violent gales from N. W., with tremendous sea, almost the entire passage. Dec. 20, 10 A. M., 235 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Republic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Jansen, Rotterdam Dec. 1, and Plymouth 3d, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had very heavy westerly and southerly gales the entire passage; Dec. 14, lat. 45 30, lon. 50 10, passed the after part of a large vessel with yellow metal bottom, apparently just turned over; [illegible]

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Dec. 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Dec. 18, lat. 44 24, lon. 56 10, passed a two-funneled brig steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Yacht Sunshine, from Boston Dec. 11.

WIND—Sundown, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships City of Tokio, for Aspinwall and San Francisco; George W. Elder, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes; Williamsport, for Philadelphia; ships E. W. Stetson, for London; Isaac Webb, for Liverpool; barks Kate Carney, for London; Clifton, for Lisbon; schrs. Anna E. Krans, for New-Orleans; John D. Williams, for [illegible]; Kate Rommell, for [illegible].

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Arr. schrs. Souther, from St. John, N. B.; Helen B. Salway, from Gibara; bark Genevieve M. Lucker, from Bath.

Sld. brig David Owen, for Cardenas.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Steamer City of Mexico, from New-York, arr. this morning.

SAGUA, Dec. 19.—Arr. brig Sagua, from Philadelphia; schr. Speedwell, from do.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec. 10.—Sld. brig Columbus, for Charleston.

MATANZAS, Dec. 18.—Sld. schr. Mary Norrell, for Cardenas.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 21.—Arr. schrs. Calvin, from New-York; Oases, from Philadelphia; Violet and Speculator, from Boston; Geo. J. Jewett, from New-York; Snow Bird, from do.

Cld. Madona, for Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Sld. for the United States, Bredablik, Belgium, Rev. Sarah M. Smith, Mary Rideout, Sir Robert Peel, Kate Crosby, Antoinette, Magdalena, [illegible], Gloria, Ary, and Teresa Lovico, and Baden.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Glenullas, W. S. Greece, Maraldi, Ranger, L. B. Gilchrist, Jessie Gilbert, Alcatraz, Martin Luther, Louise, Chalmette, and Star of Hope.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Goethe, Life Brigade, Cater Chu, San Jacinto, and Giuseppe Emmanuel.

The damage to the steamer Abbotsford, caused by collision with the steamer Indus, has been repaired, and she [illegible] from Gravesend this afternoon for New-York.

The bark Ricardo, from New-York, for Queenstown, put into Falmouth to-day. [illegible]

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 21.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Morgan, from New-York Dec. 10, for Liverpool, arr. here at [illegible] to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 21.—The Inman steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Murray, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. at 8:30 P. M., and proceeded to Liverpool.

The National Line steam-ship England, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Dec. 10, arr. off Roche's Point at [illegible]

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 20.—Arr. ship Star of Hope, from San Francisco.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans — Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Mr. E. L. Davenport, George Devere, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Hero of the Hour—Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss Lillie Eldridge.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot—Miss Emily Soldene.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Black Crook—Miss Emma Wetherby, Miss A. E. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Jack and Jill (Christmas Pantomime.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—To the Death—Wandering Steenie.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

TERRACE GARDEN.—L. B. Lent's Circus.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Dramatic and Miscellaneous Readings by Mr. George Vandenhoff.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — Variety Entertainment.

MASONIC HALL.—Ladies' Fair of the "Union Relief Association."

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

The text of the Senate Finance Bill is published this morning. It is even more favorable to the accomplishment of resumption than we were led to suppose from the abstract which we had previously received. The substitution of silver for the fractional currency is imperative, and will commence immediately on the passage of the bill. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to secure, by loans, the amount of coin necessary to redeem the Government notes in 1879, and we understand the law to leave it to the discretion of the Secretary when to commence this operation. If, however, the law should not, on discussion, appear to bear this interpretation, we have no doubt that Congress will pass some measure that will guard the Treasury in time. It is to be noted also that the redemption of greenbacks, as national bank notes are issued, is made imperative down to the limit of $300,000,000, but is not necessarily suspended at that point. Even if it were, we have already pointed out the reasons why the change in the relative volume of greenbacks and bank notes is likely to hasten the restoration of a specie basis. We notice, by the way, that the Democratic organs have not yet discovered the necessity of discussing this measure at all—though its provisions have been known for several days. Perhaps, like Mr. COX, they are trying to argue themselves into the belief that nothing will come of it. We hope that they will be mistaken.

A resolution, declaring that the condition of the country does not justify any further subsidies, direct or indirect, to private corporations, was brought up in the House yesterday. The vote to suspend the rules was very strong, lacking but one of the two-thirds necessary, showing that the resolution itself is certain of a heavy majority, when it can be got before the House. This cannot take place, however, before the adjournment for the holiday recess, which commences to-morrow.

Late dispatches from Hong Kong say that Capt. WARSAW and several of the crew and passengers of the burned steamer *Japan* have arrived on the Chinese coast. This leaves four hundred Chinese, the surgeon, part of the crew, and two passengers to be heard from. These may be at sea with the missing boats and raft, or they may have landed at more distant points on the coast. It seems hardly probable, however, that all of the living freight of the ship could have escaped. The Chinese, who are ignorant and timid, cannot save themselves under any very serious difficulties; and, as in the wrecks of coolie ships, they are likely to perish where white men would be saved.

Nevada and California newspapers very cautiously discuss the question of the richness of the late discoveries on the Comstock lode. On this lode are located the principal silver mines of Nevada. Some of them are world-famous and promise to hold out in value for years to come. It is now found that in at least three of these mines, the Ophir, California, and Consolidated Virginia, a new and very rich vein of ore lies beyond the wall of rock inclosing the body of ore in which existing levels have been profitably run. This vein has been struck at a depth of about 1,500 feet under the surface. It is inclosed in a "bonanza" or "chimney," a miner's phrase for a formation of ore shaped like a pyramid and tapering toward the upper surface. Of course, the depth and thickness of such a body of ore cannot be even estimated with any degree of accuracy, though its length is probably over one thousand feet, running through at least three mines which lie side by side. The figures made by mining experts, who have based calculations on the value of this "strike," seem extravagant. We read of $150,000,000 being "in sight." But the experts are necessarily groping in the dark. The prices of mining shares in the San Francisco market have gone up immensely under the pressure of the excitement in Nevada. But, although a very rich vein of silver has been found, it is idle for any man to attempt to demonstrate whether it is of enormous or only moderate value.

If we are to believe current reports, Germany has been looking around the world vainly seeking for a port to buy for her own use. Nearly all the feeble Governments of the earth have been obliged to deny any intention of selling a harbor to the Empire. And now Mexico, according to its official journal, declares that there is no foundation for the report that negotiations for a cession of any part of its territory, to any power, are going forward.

DEMANDS OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

Our readers can hardly have failed to notice the report of the proceedings of the caucus of Republican members of Congress from the South held on Saturday evening. In brief, it stated that these gentlemen met together and resolved that if the Republican majority in Congress does not provide for carrying out Mr. Attorney General WILLIAMS' policy in the Southern States for the next two years, then the Southern members of Congress would abandon the Republican Party, and leave it to the certain ruin which would ensue. We gather from their resolutions that the gentlemen who are prepared to resort to such desperate expedients, and, as they confess, to precipitate their own political destruction in order to punish their party if it should neglect them, are not satisfied with what has been done in the past. Their very demand is an admission that the repressive measures hitherto adopted have had only a temporary effect, if any; and that after some six or seven years of careful legislative nursing, the Republican Party in the South cannot stand alone. To us it seems that this admission is fatal to any considerable extension of the policy that its authors and beneficiaries declare has to so great an extent failed to accomplish its purpose. In the districts from which the Southern Republican Congressmen come, the Republican Party is, as a matter of course, in majority. The object of the laws relating to interference with the exercise of the right to vote in the South has been to enable the majority to carry the elections, and to repress any violence which, for the time being, prevented that result. These laws have certainly gone to the very verge of the constitutional authority of the Federal Government to secure this end, and we presume that no intelligent Republican imagined that such extreme steps would have been ventured on if it had not been supposed that in the time that has elapsed the result aimed at could have been attained. We are confident that the Republican Party expected that, in the long run, the possession of the right of suffrage by the negro would insure him the enjoyment of all his rights. There never could have been any intention to establish over him an indefinite and perhaps perpetual guardianship.

The Republican Representatives from the South say that the policy we have so steadfastly pursued for the last six years is so far ineffective that it must be continued still longer, and that, since the next House of Representatives will be Democratic, and will not sustain that policy by appropriations, this Congress should make an appropriation for two years to come, leaving it in the hands of the President and his subordinates to carry out a system to which Congress would not give its support. The proposition, as made, is certainly a sufficiently bold one. There are a good many reasons why the Republican Party cannot accede to it. But if there were no other, this one ought to be sufficient—that the negroes, for whose benefit the proposed action is intended, would not be helped by it. The time has come when just as far as possible, the negroes must be left to take care of themselves. Perhaps they have been too soon remanded to that condition. Perhaps the country ought to keep them still longer under the protection of the Federal Government. We do not care to argue that question now, for it is not pertinent. The fact is that the country has made up its mind to withdraw such protection, and the Republican Party cannot defeat that resolution if it wished to do so. Obviously, therefore, it is useless to try.

Moreover, whatever Mr. HAYS and the rest of the Southern Congressmen may say, we do not believe that the negroes need any such degree of protection as is asked for them. For the last three months we have had intelligent and able correspondents in the South investigating this question, and the conclusion we draw from their very full reports is that now that the time has come for the negroes to take care of themselves, they are, as a rule, able to do it. We believe that the problem of self-government which is presented to the South can be fairly solved. We do not say that every district in the South can be relied on to govern itself as quietly and well as a rural district in the interior of New-York does; but there is no room for doubt that substantial order and decent conduct of political affairs can be secured. Even if the Southern Congressmen were entirely trustworthy witnesses—which, we are sorry to say, they are not—we could not accept their account of the situation, and we are clear that their suggestions are mistaken. We fear that the Republican majority in Congress must, therefore, make up its mind to accept the terrible fate with which these gentlemen threaten it if their demands are not complied with.

MR. IRWIN AND PACIFIC MAIL.

As will be observed from the verbatim report which we publish this morning, the testimony of Mr. IRWIN in regard to his connection with the business of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is perfectly frank and explicit as far as it goes. That it does not go far enough is due to scruples which Mr. IRWIN may reasonably enough entertain, but which a strict regard for his personal vindication would have induced him to waive. Mr. IRWIN's story is briefly this: Between 1865 and 1872, he had charge of the company's business at Washington. He had a profound distaste for the occupation, and he accepted the California agency of the company in 1869, with the view of escaping from it. It was in the latter year that the company first resolved on making application to Congress for a subsidy. At the urgent request of his friend, Mr. ALLAN MCLANE, then President of the company, Mr. IRWIN undertook to press this application. Three sessions were occupied in fruitless endeavors to forward the company's views in Washington, no money apparently being spent during the process, except the personal expenses of Mr. IRWIN. At various times during this period Mr. IRWIN urged upon Mr. MCLANE the necessity of abandoning the effort to procure a subsidy. He showed that at least half a million of dollars would be needed to obtain the passage of the bill, and that a large portion of that amount might be spent, and yet the bill might fail to pass. Mr. IRWIN was strongly of opinion that instead of importuning Congress to give them a bonus to induce them to take American built ships and carry the flag of the United States, it would be better and cheaper policy to build their ships abroad and sail them under any flag.

Mr. MCLANE yielded at last to these representations, abandoned the idea of getting a subsidy, and dispatched Capt. BABY to England with the view of ascertaining on what terms new vessels could be built there. The stock-jobbing operation which put in the Stockwell Board of Directors, in November, 1871, put an end, however, to what Mr. IRWIN calls the conservative character of the company's policy. It was decided, among other things, to renew the attempt to secure a subsidy, and Mr. STOCKWELL showed, both by letter and word of mouth, that he was not disposed to be squeamish about the means employed for that purpose. Mr. IRWIN was summoned from San Francisco to consult about the matter, and early in January, 1872, he was assured by STOCKWELL that arrangements had been made to pass the subsidy bill. STOCKWELL would listen to no argument against this policy, and on Feb. 13, 1872, he sent to IRWIN in Washington four checks, amounting in the aggregate to $250,000, to be used "in case of the passage and approval by the President of the bill, or amendment providing for the increase of our China mail service to semi-monthly trips, with a subsidy of $500,000 a year for ten years." All but $40,000 of the amount was to be returned in case of failure.

That amount was found by IRWIN to be insufficient for the purpose. It was, therefore, increased, till on May 6 he held checks from the company amounting to $560,000. The new administration's mode of doing business being calculated, as Mr. IRWIN puts it, to attract the rapacity of that class of persons known as "strikers," it was necessary to call for another increase of the funds in hand. Up to the middle of May it would appear that $90,000 had been spent in connection with this subsidy business. About that time Mr. IRWIN came on to New-York, laid the whole matter before the President and Vice President, and convinced them that the passage of the subsidy could only be secured by the expenditure of $750,000. The matter was formally discussed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, and it was there resolved to put up the sum required. Mr. IRWIN received, about the 23d of May, from Mr. BELLOWS, the Vice President of the company, five checks for the aggregate amount of $750,000, the other checks which he held uncashed having been destroyed. He kept them for two days, deposited them to his own account in the American Exchange Bank on May 27, and on May 29, began to draw upon the deposit. Mr. IRWIN makes it clear enough that the stubs of the checks bore the initials of Mr. STOCKWELL, and that STOCKWELL was understood to have agreed to account for the expenditure of the money. He also shows that the resolution of the Executive Committee about paying out the sum for expenses at Washington was distinctly confirmed by the full Board of Directors.

Whatever may be thought, therefore, about Mr. IRWIN's share in these transactions, it is neither better nor worse than that of the "highly-respectable" body of Directors who authorized the spending of three quarters of a million of dollars in a manner necessarily corrupt. That Mr. IRWIN did, after deducting strictly personal expenses, pay every dollar of the money to the twenty or thirty people who "assisted" him at Washington, there seems no reason to doubt. He has accounted for the receipt of canceled checks from the American Exchange Bank to the gross amount of $800,000. Ten of these were for an average of $38,000 apiece; four of them were for the average of $100,000 each, and fourteen for an average of $1,500 each. He distinctly states that he did not employ, on the business with which he was intrusted, "any Senator, or member of Congress, or any officer of the present Congress who was a member or officer of the Forty-second Congress." Of course, all that may be so, without invalidating the very strong presumption that the money found its way into the pockets of sundry members of the Forty-second Congress. On that point, however, the agents employed by Mr. IRWIN seem to be the only final authority, and meanwhile Mr. IRWIN resolutely refuses to divulge the names of these persons. Under these circumstances there would seem to be very little use in imprisoning him till March. We much wish, however, that he, like Mr. HATCH, had made "a clean breast of it."

WAITING FOR SANTA CLAUS.

There is a touching picture in *Harper's Weekly* which carries a lesson to all tender hearts at this Christmas-tide. It is that of a little street-girl asleep at dusk of evening in the closed door-way of a great shop, whose show-window towers above her head with its tempting display of holiday gifts. The picture is called "Waiting for Santa Claus." The little girl has sat herself down here to await, with the sublime faith of childhood, the coming of the generous saint with his load of Christmas gifts, and has dropped asleep in the falling snow, her face lighted with confident hope and the wondrous dreams that occupy her sleeping mind. We do not need to suggest the lesson of the picture. The sight, or even such a description of it as we have given, will be enough.

The Christmas season is so peculiarly the period of the year most delightful to children that the joy of it is known in its completeness only by those who have children of their own to watch and gratify, or those who minister to the pleasure of children not their own—the poor and neglected little waifs of society, to whom even the rudest of the gifts of affection are at other times unknown. The delight of making Christmas gifts to children, as we all have experienced, rests largely in the fact that the little ones take them almost as if from God himself, as they take all that we have to offer them, mindful only of the affection which they can give in return. They have no other return to make for our gratification. The satisfaction of the giver is found in the joy he so easily causes. A trifling expenditure, a little forethought, and the home is bright with happy young faces, and echoing with happy young voices. So, too, if we carry our thoughts and gifts to homes beyond our own, and to children whose only claim on our regard is that they are children, and are less tenderly cared for than those who daily gather about our knees, we can brighten our own hearts at the same time that we bring joy to others. THACKERAY says in one of his pathetic chapters, "O, brother, let us help the fallen still, though they never pay us, and let us lend without exacting the usury of gratitude!" Such help and lending we must always give to childhood; but no cynic, even, who has once offered them to the appealing eyes of the little ones has ever failed of his abundant reward.

If one can give no more to the children of the poor than a rag doll or a wooden horse, let him give that, and never consider his Christmas purchases done until he has included among them something for the little ones who are waiting for the Santa Claus who may never come to them, unless perhaps he himself sends the good saint. Gifts of utility are desirable; clothes to protect the children from this inclement weather, and nourishing food; but so also are things of beauty in the child's eyes, and those that in any way awaken the childish joy. Every one has in his employ, or some way connected with him, the parents of poor children, who can easily be made glad by a visit of the old Knickerbocker friend of boys and girls, with his pack of toys and candies; and if the traditions of the merry drives over the house tops are true, he loves best to scramble down the chimneys of the poor. Let us do what we can to gladden the wide-open eyes of all the youngsters, on Christmas morning, with the sight of the wonderful gifts with which he has filled even the most darned of stockings. The merriment that laughs in our own little one's eyes will then reflect for us the general joy of childhood on the birthday of Him who gathered the children about Him and blessed them.

THE KATIE KING FRAUD.

It is a little singular that one of the most elaborate indorsements of the genuineness of the "Katie King" manifestations should have appeared simultaneously with a public withdrawal of that indorsement. Many people, probably, will read the exposure of the fraud as made in the Philadelphia papers before they see the remarkable contribution to the *Atlantic Monthly* by Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN. Reading Mr. OWEN's article, without any key to the solution of the mystery, one must see that the so-called phenomena were inexplicable, if they did really appear to the spectators as described by the writer. For example, Mr. OWEN says that he saw the "materialized" spirit of KATIE KING appear and disappear in various ways. Once it came up through the bottom of the cabinet, slowly and by a gradual ascent, like that of a figure through a trap-door; and we are forced to concede that there was no trap in the floor in which the appearance could have been made. At other times the figure floated in the air, mounting toward the top of the cabinet, and it often melted away into the shadows—very much, we must suppose, as the figure of *Galatea* is made to dissolve in Mr. GILBERT's beautiful play. Of course, the only explanation of these appearances, except by admitting that they were supernatural, is that they were so skillfully managed that the spectator's imagination supplied a great many details which were really lacking in the performance. And this seems actually to have been the case. Mr. OWEN not only saw a great many things which the impostors desired him to see, but he saw, or thought he saw, many which his faith made it desirable to be apparent.

After all, the imposture does not appear to have been so very wonderful; it is the credulity that made it possible which surprises us. And when one reads the straightforward, candid paper of Mr. OWEN, he is amazed at the exquisite simplicity with which this subtle thinker and scholar was deceived. Hundreds who saw the "Katie King show" went away puzzled; but they were no more puzzled than other men have been by the performances of certain accomplished conjurers. The chief difference between the conjurers and the HOLMES family is that the former professed to be jugglers, and the latter pretended to call spirits from the vasty deep. If a legerdemain performer professed to "materialize" ghostly objects floating in the air, he might find believers; and if the HOLMESES had claimed that their "Katie King" business was only skillful sleight-of-hand, their ingenuity would be less amazing than it is, because, as it is, they have been able to enlist in their service a large element of human credulity.

It now turns out that "KATIE KING" was personated by a young woman who thought she had no honest way of earning a living. The cabinet from which her appearances were made communicated with a back room, by means of an artful contrivance covering the door into that room against which the cabinet was placed. A boarded-up window in the rear of the cabinet also afforded a place of retreat in certain cases. The vanishings and apparitions were managed by the skillful use of a black cloth. The cabinet was painted black inside; no light penetrated it; the room was dimly lighted, and the "spirit," by retreating into the gloom of its closet, gradually enveloping itself in a black cloth, uncovering itself, or mounting a black-covered stool, produced all the effects of dissolution, reappearance, and levitation which so deluded the spectators. A partial obscurity favored the deception, and an imaginative faith supplied all deficiencies. For example, Mr. OWEN firmly believed that he saw the spirit of "KATIE KING" emerge from the floor of the cabinet. The young woman who personated the materialized spirit on that occasion explains that she rose up from behind a black cloth while in a crouching position on the floor. Obviously she did not even come up through a trap, but Mr. OWEN *thought* she came up as if *through* the floor. It is interesting to see how a faith in the supernatural agency assists the physical senses. Mr. OWEN began by conceding that this could not be the work of human agency; he satisfied himself that a human being could not be introduced into that cabinet; therefore no part of the subsequent performances was too gross to convince him that the whole thing was a fraud. Egyptian priests managed their followers on precisely the same principle.

One amazing feature of this whole business is that so many people who find the fundamental principles of the Christian religion too much for them, accept the juggleries of "spiritists" without any difficulty. It is an interesting problem in psychology—this desperate rejection of the doctrines of a revealed religion, and glad embrace of a form of delusion that has been often exposed, and which seems to require a gigantic faith to receive. It is not enough to say that men who have cut themselves adrift from the faith of the Christian religion have no other resource but some strange delusion. Why should they be given over to a strange enchantment? It almost surpasses belief that several gentlemen of education and culture should actually permit a young woman to delude them into the admission that she—with her moist, warm hand, pulse beating seventy-two a minute, and other human characteristics—was a visitant from the world of spirits. Yet she not only inspired this belief in these men, but forced them to believe that flowers, jewelry, and other substantial gifts from earthly stores were "spiritualized" and taken away by the spirit into its place of habitation, whether in viewless air or far-off spaces of the universe. The world cannot lack victims for any imposture so long as ignorance and superstition exist; and even the keenest human intelligence seems sometimes to fail to be proof against a cunning fraud.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

All who are anxious for the progress of free secular education in France will be glad to learn that the opposition to it has latterly received a severe check. The friends of the Gratuitous and Compulsory Education bill have gained fresh courage, and look forward hopefully to the time when a liberal and comprehensive system of instruction will be in force throughout the country. A verdict rendered by the Superior Council of one of the provincial departments, maintaining in his place a teacher who had been accused by certain Catholic brotherhoods of moral and mental unfitness for his work, has somewhat checked the ardor of those over-zealous brethren of the Church, who fancied that they were about to take the schools of France entirely under their charge.

It seems that the poor professor was the object of a veritable persecution because he was suspected of sympathizing with the Republican cause, and because the school which he conducted was far more successful and enjoyed a higher reputation than that of the local institute directed by the Catholic brothers. He was traduced in the most shameful manner, although his personal conduct was in every respect blameless; he was removed from his position of public instructor, the Prefect of the department willingly disgracing him; and he was even refused permission to open a free school. Distressed beyond measure at these misfortunes, which he had in nowise merited, and being possessed of a somewhat combative disposition, the schoolmaster turned upon his accusers. The Council of the department had condemned him, so he appealed to the Superior Council, which, after a careful investigation, pronounced him the victim of a conspiracy, and restored him to all his honors and titles, adding, as some recompense for the ignominies which he had endured, that he was not only competent for his work, but knew much more than was necessary for an instructor in his position.

This is the first case which has been decided in favor of a teacher as against the Catholic Church in France since the remarkable encroachments of the latter upon the "liberty of teaching" began. Hundreds of teachers in almost every department of the country have been dismissed within the last two years to make room for the ignorant and bigoted friars and monks who offered nothing useful to the peasant populations, but tried to content them with the old dull round of simple studies and a great deal of instruction about their duty to the Church. It is impossible to say what might have been the effect of this extraordinary displacing of the progressive and ambitious teachers who, imbued with Republican ideas of culture and advancement, were doing much to lessen the lamentable ignorance which has so long prevailed among the French rural populations—had not a reaction been begun. There is no doubt that for a time the liberty of public instruction was in danger; there seemed to be no valid means of resisting the monopolizing tendencies of the Church, until this courageous country Council came to the rescue. Now the way is clear; the French press has spread the account of the Council's decision broadcast before the people; and the Church will find conspiracies to ruin honest men, whose only offense is teaching people to be independent and good citizens, rather dangerous business in future. The good sense of even the French peasantry rebels against a condition of affairs in which a public official who happens to belong to the clerical party can at any moment he pleases destroy the reputation of an honest and hard-working man who happens to differ from him politically. There will be a hard fight in France between clericals and liberals when the State endeavors to take the primary education of all its citizens directly under its charge; but there is little doubt that the State will win.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Republican Party can never hope to recover its lost ground until the corrupt rings, which in some places have flourished in its name, are broken and crushed. If Tweed and Connolly and Ingersoll were to-day reveling in the spoils of New-York, as they were a few years ago, what sane man imagines that Mr. Tilden would now be the Governor elect, or that the Democrats could have the smallest chance of winning a Presidential election in 1876?

One of the worst of these Rings for which the Republican Party has been held responsible, is that which has made the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia its prey. It seems to have enjoyed a long and profitable career, until it felt quite competent to run the machine, and parcel out the offices and spoils, without regard to party sentiment or the popular will. There were some very distinct protests uttered in the convention which nominated Paxson, Olmstead, and Allen, but the Ring paid no heed, nominated its own candidates, set the party in the field according to its own instincts, and led it to a defeat as ignominious as it was disastrous. Two of the most obnoxious leaders of the Ring were struck down in Philadelphia where the balance of the ticket was carried, while in Allegheny County, the home of the State Treasurer and of the Chairman of the State Central Committee, the whole ticket was buried under a majority which signified a far more astonishing political revolution than that of Massachusetts. The wreck was the work of the Ring, and was most terrible where the Ring was strongest. The party, in other words, was first dishonored, and then defeated by the body of death which these corrupt and insolent men insisted upon binding to its back.

One of the results of Ring management in Pennsylvania is a Democratic majority in the Assembly, and the power to elect a Democratic United States Senator. The principal candidates are Jeremiah S. Black, Charles R. Buckalew, Heister Clymer, and William A. Wallace, and it is said that Mr. Cameron and the repudiated Ring favor the latter. If the Philadelphia *Press*, the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and the Pittsburg *Commercial*, may be considered organs of the Ring, then is Mr. Wallace most certainly the candidate of the Ring. It is not worth while to inquire why Mr. Wallace enjoys the active friendship of these politicians. The fact that he does enjoy it ought to be more than enough to satisfy the honest people of all parties that Mr. Wallace is not a fit person for this great place. His election would be a calamity to the Republican not less than to the Democratic Party. The interests of the former are involved in the total destruction of the very Ring which Mr. Wallace's election is intended to shield, strengthen, and perpetuate. But when are we to be rid of the Ring, if whenever the people repudiate the Republican Party at the polls, because of its alleged subjection to the Ring, the Ring is permitted to walk over into the Democratic caucus and there select equally acceptable candidates?

Mr. Wallace is a State Senator with a long and questionable record. He was very conspicuous in his advocacy of the "nine million steal," a measure intended to vote the sinking fund of the Commonwealth for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He has, we believe, been the humble servant of that corporation throughout his legislative career, and now proposes to pocket its wages in the form of an election to the Senate, if indeed he has never pocketed them in a less honorable way. Until a few weeks ago he was the Vice President of the Texas Pacific Railway, for which Col. Scott, the President, is at this moment asking a Government subsidy of $10,000,000; and that Col. Scott is not at all mistaken in his man may be inferred from the circumstance that Mr. Wallace was sent to the recent Democratic Convention at Pittsburg to defeat a resolution against the policy of subsidizing railways, and succeeded in his mission. We do not pause—and we need not—to inquire whether Mr. Wallace has, in times past, enjoyed a corrupt loan of the State money, nor whether he and his newspaper representatives have conspired with the Ring to cover up a long series of scandalous transactions in and about the State Treasury. His associations are bad and the organs of the notorious corruptionists are too loud in his praise.

Of the other candidates for this honor which the odium of the State Ring has put in the power of the Pennsylvania Democracy to bestow, it may be said that they are all of them men of irreproachable character, and one of them—Judge Black—as a jurist, forensic orator, and brilliant controversialist, has a name second to that of no other American. War records, we know, have pretty much ceased to hurt or help anybody; but it ought, nevertheless, to be remembered that in those sombre closing days of Mr. Buchanan's Administration it was Judge Black's firmness alone that prevented the sacrifice of Anderson and a complete surrender to the secessionists. No Democratic civilian—not Stanton, Holt, or Dix—could ever show a record comparable to his in that trying time. If Pennsylvania must have a Democratic Senator, Judge Black would, at all events, be no disgrace, and Mr. Cameron would doubtless be happy in a colleague who is at once an honest man and a patriot. INDEPENDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS P. ELDRIDGE.

Mr. Thomas P. Eldridge, the well-known dry goods merchant, died last Friday at 4 A. M. He left his place of business in good health on the 4th inst., but shortly after arriving at his home he was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, which subsequently developed into rheumatic fever, and caused his death. Mr. Eldridge was born at Williamstown, Mass., April 27, 1829. In the year 1855 he came to this City, and entered the house of Phelps, Bliss & Co., as a general salesman. He subsequently became a partner in the firm after it was merged into the house of George Bliss & Co. In 1868, the senior partner withdrew from the concern, and the firm of Eldridge, Dunham & Co. was formed. Mr. Eldridge was, at the time of his death, a Trustee of the Fifth Avenue Brick Church, and also a Director in the Home Insurance Company and Dry Goods Bank. His funeral will take place from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Two Orphans," an English version of a very successful French melodrama, was represented at the Union Square Theatre, for the first time, last evening. The story it embodies is unusually sombre in tone; it is not stamped by great variety of incident, and many of its strongest passages have a familiar flavor; but there is no denying that the interest excited from the first is most skillfully maintained, that most of the climaxes are remarkably effective, and that, in brief, the play has all the elements of a thoroughly popular work. More than this, further than to note that "The Two Orphans" is finely acted at the Union Square Theatre, and splendidly set, we cannot find time to say. The "waits" yesterday were so protracted, that the performance only closed at 1 o'clock this morning. We shall find a more favorable opportunity to deal with the drama to-morrow.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Massinger's celebrated play, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," was produced last evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It is decidedly one of the best of the revivals which Mr. Daly has recently given to the public. It is played in the old-fashioned way, and without any attempt to follow the popular setting which has lately been adopted in the case of "The School for Scandal," "She Stoops to Conquer," and others of the old comedies. The merit of last night's performance consists, not so much of excellence in any isolated feature as in its general and equal merit. No doubt the exacting and strongly marked character of *Sir Giles Overreach* found a representative of rare ability in Mr. E. L. Davenport, and his fine rendition of that unscrupulous personage was the central object of interest; but at the same time all the other parts were played with an intelligence and appreciation of their requirements not usually distributed in such goodly proportions through a stock company. Mr. Harkins, for instance, as *Wellborn*, furnished a manly and well-balanced performance, which showed the dignity of good breeding under adverse circumstances, dashed off with an agreeable touch of half recklessness, half *insouciance*. Then the *Marrall* of Mr. J. W. Jennings was well-conceived and admirably played, while Mr. James Lewis threw more than even his customary quaintness of humor into the rôle of *Justice Greedy*. Of the ladies, Miss Annie Graham and Miss Sara Jewett were effective in *Lady Allworth* and *Margaret Overreach* respectively. The audience was pretty large, and was certainly rightly appreciative. Mr. Davenport's acting gained the old-time favor, and, in the last act more especially, he won the unstinted applause of the house. "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" will be repeated this evening, and to-morrow evening and Thursday "The Honeymoon" will take its place.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The season of pantomime was well opened last evening at Niblo's Garden, where was acted the thrilling juvenile romance of "Jack and Jill"—a pantomime, which, if we accept the modest claims of the play-bill, must be accepted as at once comical, whimsical, allegorical, tragical, and logical. This formidable array of qualities sounds something like the lingo of the old-time showman, but, besides the pantomime proper, which, of course, is only an "adaptation" of a very ancient story, the nature of the amusement to be enjoyed at Niblo's has all the modern improvements, and is presented in very acceptable form, it may be truly said. There is a ballet as a necessary adjunct, with Mlle. Bonfanti as *première*, and yet there is not too much dancing; there are several clever gymnastic performances, though none are of a particularly hazardous nature, and throughout there is a good deal of fun for children, young and old. Quite a number of little people were among the audience last evening, and none of them failed to catch the spirit of mirth which pervaded all parts of the house. The pantomime is well set, and in its development affords ample opportunity for extravagances which are profited of a cheery and brisk way by *Clown*, *Pantaloon*, and all concerned. "Jack and Jill," as it progresses, will doubtless grow in favor with its audiences. It deserves to do so.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

At the Olympic Theatre a liberal programme of much diversity is interpreted this week, and many of the acts and sketches are entirely new. Last evening a large audience enjoyed the entertainment presented, finding matter for mirth in every scene. The list of performers comprises all the favorite actors and some new ones. Additional sketches are provided, so as to make the holiday programme one of special attraction. The rule observed here in furnishing a variety entertainment would seem to forbid the continued presentation of any feature of the bill not imperatively demanded; but the company are given new and fresh scenes in which to exhibit their skill as specialty performers. Mr. Sol S. Russell continues to appear in character sketches of a humorous kind, always provoking a good deal of laughter by his clever and inoffensive carricatures. His efforts evidence considerable versatility and a mimetic power of an order not commonly witnessed at local theatres. In the presentation of sketches prepared with a view to the exhibition of Irish and Dutch eccentricities, Rickey and Barney are considered to be quite successful. Gus Williams sings some new songs, and the Victorellis go through gymnastic performances of a character that is always favorably received here. The whole concludes with a burlesque which affords the audience an opportunity to witness the peculiarities of all the principal performers at the same time.

PERSONAL.

The steamship Baltic, from Europe, at this port yesterday, brought hither Mr. Maurice Grau, the experienced and enterprising young manager, and Mrs. Rousby, the English artist whom Messrs. Grau & Chizzola are to introduce to the American public early next month.

A SIMPLE STORY AND ITS MORAL.

From the New-York Ledger.

If there is anything which is peculiarly calculated to make an irresolute, indolent, shiftless strong man appear contemptible, it is the sight of some unfortunate being deprived of one of the senses, like sight or hearing, or of his legs or arms, struggling successfully against adverse fate and supporting himself and, perhaps, others. Nor is such a spectacle very uncommon. The seemingly feeble, who are strong at heart, often overcome the most formidable difficulties and achieve results of which those favored by fortune might well be proud.

The following letter, to be sure, though not an appeal for charity, is an inquiry for a charitable institution; but it is from a boy who *has lost the use of both legs and of one arm*, and his object is to obtain relief so that he *may assist his poor widowed mother*.

SHADY GLEN, Dec. 4, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Ledger:

Your kind answers to correspondents encourage me to ask for information in my sad case. I am a boy about seventeen years old, and have been lame five years, so that I don't have the use of my legs, and the use of but one arm. I have to creep around like a child. I have had several doctors, but without any help or relief to me. Now what I would like to know is this: Are there any good hospitals in New-York City for those who cannot afford to pay—that is, to go in free of charge? I would like to go to one. I cannot afford to pay, for my mother is a widow, and in sad circumstances. I am her only son, and I feel as if I would like to do something for her, as my mother has to work very hard for a living. If there is any such hospital, how should I apply? An early answer through your valuable paper will very much oblige. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM ——.

We do not know to what hospital his application would most properly be made, but we hope to hear from the managers of some appropriate benevolent institution on the subject.

When boys in the situation of this one manifest the courage to attempt in some way to relieve the necessities of those whom they love, well may the hundreds of able-bodied men who are constantly grumbling at their hard fortune and repining at their lot feel ashamed of themselves.

A poor boy, with only one hand and neither feet nor legs to aid him, enters hopefully on an undertaking to support his mother, yet men, perfect in development, hearty and well, are complaining that they cannot possibly get on. They ought to blush for such baby talk!

MESSRS. SCRIBNER & CO.

We understand that the well-known house of Scribner, Welford & Co., No. 654 Broadway—a favorite haunt of every book-lover in the City—will shortly remove to new and more commodious premises in Broadway, opposite Astor place. For a long time past this famous establishment has been hard pressed for room. Every *habitué* of the "old stand" knows that at least one-half of the precious collection of books contained in it are stowed away in cupboards or drawers—always accessible to those who are familiar with the place, but not generally visible to the chance customer. The new premises will give an opportunity for the display of the literary wealth collected by that judicious bibliopolist, Mr. Welford, in London, and by the other active members of the firm. But it must not be supposed that even now it is difficult to find any book of which the Christmas purchaser may be in search. On the contrary, Mr. Seymour, or Mr. Bangs, or Mr. Scribner, or any of the well-informed and courteous assistants of the firm, will produce at a moment's notice, almost any work which the experienced book-hunter may desire to add to his library, or to send as a present to some discerning friend. The old frequenter of the store will miss, this Christmas, the face of a true and worthy gentleman, Mr. Kernot, whose sudden death we recorded not long ago. He belonged, by birth, nature, training, and instinct to the good old fraternity of book-lovers. To be buried up to his chin in books, to handle them, to dip into them, to show them to discriminating friends, to pat and stroke them as if he loved them and they could return his love—this was to him the greatest happiness the world had to offer. A true and faithful man, a man worthy to live among books, an honorable representative of the house which he served, a devout and humble Christian, he has gone to his rest—let us hope to enjoy that better Christmas which awaits those who are followers of the Son of Man, whose first appearance the Christian world will shortly celebrate.

It is impossible to go to Scribner's at Christmas without thinking of Mr. Kernot, who was as happy when all the good books were out for display as a child is when he wakes up on Christmas morning, and finds that Santa Claus has filled the stocking to the very top. But our places are soon filled up when we are gone—it is the necessity of life—and Mr. Kernot's chair is now occupied by a good scholar and a devoted worshiper of books, those priceless and unfailing pleasures of existence. As for the store itself, seen as it may be this week by night as well as by day, it never was weighed down with so rich a cargo. There are wonderful editions of great authors with "inserted plates"—those editions which collectors value more even than money, for they usually pay large sums to become possessed of them. Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, Garrick's *Memoirs*, "poor Goldsmith's" works, La Fontaine's *Fables*, and many other good books have been bedecked in this luxurious manner, and may easily be found on Scribner's shelves. Every standard author may be obtained, in binding worthy of him—Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Froude, Tennyson, Macaulay, and a score more, in any dress you please. The beautiful new French book on India—by means of which every old Indian may repeat his travels without the inconvenience of tough chicken and perpetual mosquitoes and jungle fever—is among the latest additions to the collection. We have recently enumerated some of these new books, and need not go over them again. Suffice it to say that there is scarcely any work worth having which may not be found at Scribner's. And there is a wonderful variety of children's books, all carefully selected, and all adapted for Christmas and New-Year's presents. Whether one is able to buy or not, a visit to Scribner's during the last two weeks of December is one of the pleasures of City life which no New-Yorker ought to deny himself.

KING KALAKAUA.

HE WILL ARRIVE IN THIS CITY ON WEDNESDAY—A LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY TO MAYOR VANCE.

In accordance with the resolutions of the Common Council, Mayor Vance sent the following communication to King Kalakaua:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

His Majesty David Kalakaua:

I have the honor to transmit to your Majesty the inclosed resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Legislature of this City, and, as therein requested, to tender to you and to your suite the hospitalities of this City. As Chief Magistrate of the City, permit me, in presenting these resolutions, to express the hope that you may be pleased to honor us with your presence whenever your arrangements will permit you to do so. It will be a pleasure to the officials of this City to afford your Majesty every facility to render such visit as agreeable as possible. Very respectfully,

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

Mr. William N. Armstrong, a class-mate of the King at Honolulu, was the bearer of the letter. He returned with the following reply yesterday:

THE ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1874.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your very kind communication, accompanied by the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of the City of New-York, inviting me, with my suite, to visit the City.

For this distinguished expression of regard I thank you, and am happy to accept your tender of the hospitalities of the City.

I intend to leave this city on Wednesday morning, and hope to arrive in New-York on the afternoon of the same day.

I need not assure you with how much interest I anticipate my visit to the great commercial City of the Republic. Very respectfully,

KALAKAUA, REX.

To Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance, Mayor of the City of New-York.

Mr. Odell, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Hawaiian Islands, was present when Mr. Armstrong handed the Mayor the reply of the King, and the Mayor expressed his gratification that the King had accepted the invitation of the Common Council. The joint Municipal Committee on the reception of the King will meet to-day. It is proposed to tender his Majesty a public reception in the Governor's Room and to give him an opportunity of inspecting the public institutions. Several members of the committee are also in favor of having a parade of the First Division in honor of his arrival.

A SINGULAR STORY.

Charles Schaffer, an old man seventy years of age, appeared before Justice Leonard, in Jersey City, yesterday, with a most singular story. He said that he is a resident of Greenville, and four years ago married a woman there about thirty-five years of age, and now about forty. He had a son by his first wife, who ran away several years ago, when he was quite young. Last Spring he was called into a saloon in Greenville by a young man, who said that his name was Charles Theodore Schaffer, and that he was the long-missing son. To the doubtful old man the young man narrated circumstances with which none but his son would probably be familiar; and the stranger's triumph was complete when the young and handsome wife espoused his cause. Schafer took the supposed son to his residence and gave him a place in his household. Presuming upon this confidence, the young man finally endeavored to persuade the old man to make over his property to him, and even placed before him a deed transferring the property for his signature. The old man refused to sign it, and the man assaulted him. He afterward apologized, saying that he thought that if the property were in his hands he could use it to better advantage than the old man could. Matters remained in statu quo till Sunday night, when Schafer was informed by his wife that a particular friend had called, and requested him to go to Jersey City immediately. Schafer's suspicions were aroused, but he went out, pretending that he was about to go to Jersey City. Returning unexpectedly to the house, he detected his reputed son and his wife in his bedroom. When they found that they had been discovered the young man assaulted Schafer and almost strangled him. Warrants were issued, and the two were arrested last evening. They were sent to jail in default of bail.

THE LATE MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S WILL.

The will of the late Mayor Havemeyer was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The testator bequeathed to his wife the family residence in West Fourteenth street, valued at $65,000, together with the furniture and appurtenances, with power to sell or dispose of it as she may think proper. The remainder of his real and personal estate he directs to be converted into cash, and an amount equal to one-third of the value of the net proceeds of the sale—less $25,000, the assessed value of the family residence—he directs to be invested in New-York City or State stocks, or first bonds and mortgages on real estate, in fee simple, within the City and County of New-York, or in first mortgage bonds of such railroad companies as shall have expended in the construction of the roads an amount of capital stock actually paid in equal to the amount of the issue of such mortgage bonds, and that the interest and dividends accruing from this investment be paid to his wife during her life. The residue he directs to be equally divided among his sons and daughters, or their issue, if any, in case of the death of either. The testator further provides that should his wife die without having made a will the property heretofore bequeathed to her shall revert to his children in general. The wife of the testator is by the terms of the will appointed executrix, and his sons John C. and Henry executors of the testament.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

To the People of New-York:

The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, impelled thereto by a sense of duty, take the liberty of addressing to you a few words about the coming celebration of the Centennial of American Independence.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

In 1871, the American Institute of this City and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the Councils of the latter city, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with many citizens of different sections of the country, brought this subject to the attention of Congress.

That body, after due deliberation, decided that the movement was a proper one, and in the preamble to the law making provisions for a fitting celebration, did commend the same to the people in the following felicitous terms, to wit: "Whereas, the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was prepared, signed, and promulgated in the year 1776 in the City of Philadelphia; and, whereas, it behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centennial anniversary of the memorable and decisive event which constituted the Fourth day of July, Anno Domini 1776, the birthday of the nation; and whereas, it is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the national resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of other nations; and, whereas, no place is so appropriate for such an exhibition as the city in which occurred the event it is designed to commemorate; and, whereas, the exhibition should be a national celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate, it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States."

The letter and spirit of the law following this preamble shows that Congress intended that the celebration should be broadly national in its character, for it intrusted the management to Commissioners to be chosen from the several States and Territories, and provided that the leading feature of the ceremonies should be a national and international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mine, "to be conducted under the auspices of the Government of the United States."

The commission to direct the celebration and exhibition was constituted accordingly in the Summer of 1871. But it was soon discovered that that body was wanting in authority to raise the necessary capital for the erection of buildings and other proper preparations. To supply the need Congress, in 1872, created another corporation known as the Centennial Board of Finance, clothed with the right to raise capital not exceeding ten millions of dollars, by selling its own capital stock in shares of ten dollars each, accompanied with the right to one vote for each share in the election of Directors. "The proceeds of said stock, together with the receipts from all other sources, shall be used by said corporation for the erection of suitable buildings, with their appropriate fixtures and appurtenances, and for all other expenditures required in carrying out the objects of the said act of Congress of March 3, 1871, and which may be incident thereto."

* * * * *

And the tenth section reads as follows, to wit: "That as soon as practicable after the exhibition shall have been closed, it shall be the duty of said corporation to convert its property into cash, and after the payment of all its liabilities, to divide its remaining assets among its stockholders *pro rata*, in full satisfaction and discharge of its capital stock."

On the 4th of July, 1873, the proper authorities of the City of Philadelphia, in the presence of the President of the United States, by her special representatives, and a vast gathering of the people, presented to the United States Centennial Commission a deed dedicating to said commission 450 acres of ground in Fairmount Park, for the uses and purposes of the said Centennial Exhibition. The President of the United States did, at the same time, by his special representative, commend the proposed celebration to the favor and support of the people of the United States, and did also call the attention of the Governments of foreign countries to the proposed international exhibition of arts, manufactures, &c., to the end that all might participate therein.

THE INVITATION TO FOREIGN NATIONS.

Then, again, Congress, at its last session, while adhering to the policy indicated in its laws of 1871 and 1872, that the capital necessary for preparations should arise from the voluntary contributions of the people, passed a law facilitating the raising of capital, and another providing for the admission of articles for exhibition from foreign countries free of duty; and another in the following terms, to wit: "That the President be requested to extend in the name of the United States a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Government of the United States in the year 1876," and we are informed that that cordial invitation, under direction of the President, has gone out to all the civilized nations of the world.

THE NATIONAL DUTY.

To our minds certain conclusions flow with irresistible force from the foregoing facts. One is that the people and Government of the United States must accomplish this thing, which they have told all the world they intend to do, on a scale befitting a great country, or bring upon themselves the just reproach of the people and Governments of other countries, besides awakening in the minds of our own people a deep sense of humiliation and shame because of the failure. This work is before them, as one of honorable success or lasting reproach. With such alternative we cannot doubt for a moment where you will be found. Another conclusion is that this undertaking, having been initiated by Congress and managed under its laws, and under the auspices of the Government, in which management every State of the Union may be represented, must be, and is peculiarly national in its character, and our State and her great Metropolis should be aroused to their responsibilities in this connection.

The international feature of the exhibition may be regarded as only a proper recognition of the courtesies heretofore extended to the United States by European countries in demonstrations of this character.

THE DUTY OF NEW-YORK.

In view of all these considerations we feel constrained to press upon each one of you the necessity of extending such material aid as you can afford toward making up our State's quota.

We deem it proper in this connection to give you all the information we have at command touching the present status of the undertaking, and it is proper to say that we gather this mainly from the official papers of A. T. Goshorn, Director General; John Welsh, President of the Finance Board; William Bigler, Financial Agent, and Thomas Cochran, Chairman of the Building Committee.

THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings are, first, an art gallery, covering a space of about one acre and three-quarters, the material being of brick, granite, iron, and glass, the law requiring that it shall be perfectly fire-proof. For the erection of this building the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia have appropriated $1,500,000. The inner walls of the building are now erected up as high as the square, and the granite is being set with marked rapidity. The contract requires its perfect completion six months in advance of the opening of the Exhibition.

The main Exhibition building, covering a space of twenty acres, and to be constructed mainly of iron and glass, was contracted for some months since; the foundations are now nearly ready, and the material is being produced at the mills and factories. It will cost about $2,000,000, and will be paid for out of the funds arising from the sale of stock, and is also to be completed six months before the beginning of the celebration. The remaining buildings are the machinery hall, of twelve acres; agricultural department, of six acres, and a conservatory of two and a half acres, all of which will be under contract by the 1st of January next. The funds for the machinery hall and conservatory are furnished by the City of Philadelphia.

THE ASSURANCE OF SUCCESS.

As to the success of the exhibition, we feel warranted in saying that a wide-spread interest has been awakened, and the present indications signify a marked success. Already the applications for space from our own people is nearly equal to the entire space set apart for the United States. We have sufficient reason to believe that in the departments of useful machinery, manufactures, and natural productions, the display will be grander than anything of the kind heretofore witnessed.

The indications as to the display from foreign countries at this date, a year and a half in advance of the beginning, are far more favorable than had been anticipated by the managers. The following-named countries have taken action, to wit: The German Empire has accepted the invitation of the President. France has accepted and has appointed Commissioners resident in Philadelphia and New-York. Sweden and Norway have appointed a Commissioner, and have gone so far as to provide for defraying the cost of transportation of goods of their subjects to the exhibition and home. England's acceptance of the invitation has been communicated by telegraph, but the particulars are not known. In several of the British Colonies, especially in Canada, Australia, New-Zealand, Tasmania, and others of the Australasian Islands, exhibitions of unusual completeness and interest have been prepared. In Austria a large number of manufacturers and artisans have solicited space in the exhibition buildings. The Governments of Central America and South America have manifested special interest in the exhibition, and the President's invitation has been accepted by Peru, United States of Columbia, Nicaragua, the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chili, Guatemala, and Salvador, and for these countries Commissioners have been appointed and money appropriated for their expenses. Mexico, Honduras, and Hayti have also accepted the invitation. Brazil and other American nations have made application for space. In addition the Netherlands, Belgium, Liberia, the Sandwich Islands, China, Japan, and Switzerland have accepted the invitation. Spain has accepted and appointed Señor Emilio Castelar, the eminent Republican statesman, to be her resident Commissioner at the American Exhibition.

The means to the celebration provided for by Congress we regard as most fortunate. Great exhibitions, displaying the progress of the several nations in civil arts, always impart most valuable lessons. Nothing has done more for England and France, within the past quarter of a century, than their great international exhibitions; and no one can doubt that the coming exhibition will be followed by similar results to our country.

REPAYMENT OF THE STOCK.

As we understand it, there was no intention to shape Centennial operations with special reference to reimbursing subscribers to the stock; but circumstances have so shaped its affairs that this result is quite probable. This arises from the fact that the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, not having the right to subscribe to the stock of the Centennial Corporation, have appropriated $2,500,000 for the erection of certain buildings, which has the effect to give the stockholders the use of three of the principal buildings free of cost. Besides, owing to the low price of material, the buildings will cost much less than was anticipated. The expectation of the full redemption of the stock is greatly strengthened by the results of certain local exhibitions recently held in this country. It may be safely claimed, in addition, that many persons, resident at remote points from the exhibition, inspired by the memories of the struggle for independence, will thereby be attracted to the celebration who might overlook an international exhibition, with all its interests and peculiar attractions.

THE BENEFITS ACCRUING TO NEW-YORK.

It is proper to remark also, that, while regarding the extraordinary contributions of Philadelphia as inspired in some measure by the expectation of incidental benefits, you should not forget that New-York is also to be a beneficiary.

It will not be denied that visitors to the Exhibition from foreign countries, with rare exceptions, will make New-York their head-quarters, and so also as to visitors from remote parts of our own country; and this will be rendered all the more certain because of the admirable railroad arrangements already designed by the Centennial managers and Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Company, to wit, that through trains between New-York and the Centennial grounds are to be furnished, of such ample capacity and elegant equipment, moving so frequently and at such great speed, with rates so moderate, as to render it a matter of little concern to visitors to the Exhibition whether their lodgings be in Philadelphia or New-York.

WHAT OUR SELF-RESPECT REQUIRES.

But above these merely selfish considerations stand others which touch our pride and self-respect, to wit, our "works of art and manufacture, and products of the soil and mine" must appear in the grand display. Space in the buildings for this purpose will require capital, and we are sure that you will not consent that the skilled men of New-York, with their choicest products, of which we are so proud, shall occupy space furnished by the capital of other States; nor will you claim a reduction in your share of the capital because of the surplus furnished by the people of Pennsylvania. That balance must stand for the relief of remote and needy States, who can realize no incidental benefits. The truth is, fellow-citizens, there is but one way of rendering our position in this matter satisfactory to ourselves and creditable in history, and that is a prompt performance of our full part in the ceremonies that are to commemorate the founding of our Republic.

THE PROPRIETY OF THE CELEBRATION.

We cannot, within the limits of this paper, dwell upon the reasons for the celebration, nor is it necessary, for we are proud of the fact that no one takes exception to the propriety of the proposed celebration. All agree that the great and decisive event that brought the Republic into existence ought to be celebrated by ceremonies no less comprehensive and fitting than those prescribed in the laws of Congress. Indeed, it is universally conceded that the people of the United States can do no more befitting thing than to come together at the very spot where liberty and independence were enunciated, surrounded by the evidences of the great achievements in arts and science that have distinguished the first hundred years of the Republic. They ought thus to meet from the North and the South, from the East and the West, and, while exchanging assurances of fraternal affection for each other and devotion to the country, unite in thanksgiving to God, who controls the destinies of nations, for the goodness and mercy that have so constantly marked His dealings with our infant Republic.

Such intercourse would do much to efface and put away forever the remembrance of whatever has been unpleasant in the past intercourse between the States and the people, thereby begetting a stronger confidence at home and abroad in the peaceful endurance of our free institutions.

PETER COOPER,
WM. M. EVARTS,
CYRUS W. FIELD,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
AUGUST BELMONT,
FRED. S. WINSTON,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
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WM. E. DODGE,
R. S. STORRS, D. D.,
H. W. SLOCUM,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
N. M. BECKWITH,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
GEO. OPDYKE,
WM. ORTON,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
EDWARD S. SANDFORD,
E. A. PACKER,
JOSHUA HANNA,
D. APPLETON & CO.,
ROBT. CARTER & CO.,
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WRIGHT, BLISS & FABYAN,
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JACOB WENDELL,
ENOS RICHARDSON & CO.,
S. HAWK & CO.,
C. B. WOOD,
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RECEPTION AT THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

A reception was tendered to Rev. William R. Alger, the new Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, last night in the chapel adjoining the church, by the ladies of the congregation. The Reception Committee, consisting of Mrs. George Palen, Miss Mary Palen, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. John Babcock, Mr. John Pierrepont, and Mr. R. B. Chase, received the visitors and introduced them to the Pastor and members of the congregation. The reunion was held for the purpose of promoting pleasant social intercourse between the members of the congregation and occasional attendants and the Pastor, and was entirely successful. The ladies connected with the undertaking decorated the reading desk with choice flowers, and had prepared light refreshments for the guests. Pleasant conversation, interspersed with music and singing by the members of the choir, alternated with the reception of visitors, and a very agreeable evening's enjoyment was brought to a close with congratulations appropriate to the season. Among those present were Rev. W. T. Clark, J. G. Macy, Dexter A. Hawkins, Prof. S. D. Tillman, S. D. Van Schaick, Wm. R. Cogswell, Dr. C. E. Francis, Dr. G. Q. Colton, John Babcock, John Pierrepont, and Joseph P. Hale.

"THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT."

VIOLATIONS OF ELECTION LAWS—SENTENCE OF A NUMBER OF THE INDICTED PARTIES—SOME CURIOUS DEFENSES.

A number of cases in which indictments had been found against election officials for violations of the election laws were on the calendar of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett, yesterday.

William Russell, one of the indicted parties, pleaded guilty of attempting to vote under a false name, his excuse being that he was drunk, and got "sucked in" by two other men. His counsel pleaded in mitigation of punishment a former excellent character. The court sentenced him to eighteen months in State Prison.

John Parkinson pleaded guilty to a similar charge, and urged in his behalf that he too was intoxicated. He was sentenced to eighteen months in the State Prison.

John Conners pleaded guilty to the same charge, and gave as an excuse that he was "crazy drunk." Sentence, eighteen months in State Prison.

Charles Wilson admitted having falsely registered, and got eighteen months in State Prison.

Thomas Christie and Frank Boutcher, inspectors of election, pleaded guilty to having illegally registered names in the absence of other inspectors, but pleaded ignorance of the law. Assistant District Attorney Russell said he regarded the offense as a merely technical one, and Judge Barrett was about to inflict on the accused a mere nominal sentence, when, on referring to the statute, he discovered the lowest penalty to be six months' imprisonment or not less than $100 fine. This the court considered more severe punishment than the offense called for, and allowed the accused to withdraw their pleas of guilty, with directions to return to-day and the court and District Attorney would see what could be done in the matter.

William Lewis, an inspector, pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor in absenting himself from the polls forty-five minutes. He said he felt weak, and merely stepped out to get "a bite," thinking it no harm. The District Attorney said it was a case for leniency, and the accused was discharged on payment of a fine of $10.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

John Boyle and Henry Williams were held in $1,000 bail, by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with attempting to steal a quantity of boots and shoes from the showcase in front of Mr. Edward McNeill's boot and shoe store, No. 396 Sixth avenue. They were surprised on Sunday evening by Officer Hichoff, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in the act of breaking open the case containing the property. They pleaded not guilty, as usual.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

STRONG—HALSEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, Dr. G. W. STRONG to Mrs. JOSEPHINE A. HALSEY. No cards.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 21, at his residence, No. 69 Bank street, (City,) WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

COLGATE.—At his residence in Adrian, Mich., on Monday, Dec. 21, HENRY C. COLGATE, formerly of this City.

CONNER.—On Sunday Dec. 20, at Richmond, Staten Island, RICHARD CONNER, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from New-York.

CRANE.—On Monday, Dec. 21, 1874, ALICE M., beloved wife of Daniel B. Crane, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 217 Henry st., Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Northport, Long Island, for interment.

DEDERICK.—At North Madison, Ohio, Dec. 17, FRANCES LEE, widow of the late Zachariah Dederick, late of this City, formerly of Catskill, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son, Z. Dederick, No. 2 East 86th st., at 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

DEANE.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, of disease of the heart, JENNIE, youngest child of George B. (Jr.) and Jennie Deane, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 781 Greenwich st., on Tuesday, Dec. 22 inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELDRIDGE.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 8 East 36th st., on Friday morning, 18th inst., THOMAS P. ELDRIDGE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

☞ Rochester and Brockport (N. Y.) and Lee and North Adams (Mass.) papers please copy.

FINLAY.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, MARGARET FINLAY.

Relatives and friends of her nephew, Mr. Ferguson, and nieces, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 522 9th av., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

HYDE.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, suddenly, HAROLD N., only child of E. Francis and Marie E. Hyde, aged 6 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his grandfather, Albert N. Brown, No. 146 Madison av., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

HELD.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, EDWARD FREDERICK, younger son of John and Mary Held, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers-in-law, D. W. and I. Wilson and C. T. Vernol, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 128 West 4th st., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.

HOLT.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 20, W. HENRY HOLT, aged 27 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

IRWIN.—At Brooklyn, on Dec. 20, after a long and painful illness, EDWARD JOHNSTON IRWIN, of Carrick on Shannon, County Leitrim, Ireland, aged 62 years and 10 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 185 22d st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock.

McMULLEN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 20, LOUISE, second daughter of Lewis and Alethia Augusta McMullen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 291 Livingston st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

MORGAN.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 20, at Burlington, N. J., Miss LAVINIA MORGAN, of Wethersfield, Conn.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of Mrs. C. Van Rensselaer, Burlington. Burial at Wethersfield, Thursday, Dec. 24.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, on Dec. 21, at No. 12 West 53d st., the infant daughter of Anna E. and H. L. Morris.

POPE.—At Hazardville, Conn., on the 19th of December, 1874, ALICE MARGARETTA, only daughter of Thomas S. and Mary R. Pope, aged 10 years and 3 months.

☞ Montreal, Canada, papers please copy.

READ.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 21, THOMAS T. READ.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEELY.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, WILLIE, only son of Thomas G. and Susan J. Seely, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 2 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 432 8th av., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

TEWKSBURY.—At Tarrytown, on Monday morning, at the residence of S. D. Law, Esq., Mrs. ELIZABETH TEWKSBURY, in the 78th year of her age.

☞ Philadelphia and Erie (Penn.) papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—At Port Chester, Sunday, Dec. 20, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Edwin J. and Margaret Underhill, and son-in-law of the late Benjamin W. Horton, in his 37th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 23d, at 11 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Port Chester. Remains will be interred in White Plains.

VREELAND.—On Saturday, the 19th, D. S. BASSETT VREELAND, son of Nicholas S. and Ellen I. Vreeland, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 22d, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Bergen av., near Newark and New-York Railroad depot, Jersey City Heights.

WRIGHT.—On Sunday, the 20th inst., ALBERT W. WRIGHT, of this City, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 214 East 16th st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW EDITION OF MILTON.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN MILTON. Edited, with introduction, notes, and an essay on Milton's English, by DAVID MASSON, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. 3 vols. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1875.

This edition of Milton's works is undoubtedly destined to supersede all others. Beautifully printed copies of the poems are not scarce. Baskerville's edition is well known, and Boydell's will always be prized by collectors. Todd's is laborious, but dull; Mitford's is good, and has recently been republished in a charming form; that of Sir Egerton Brydges will never be refused a place in a good library. But the edition which Dr. Masson has produced, after many years of study and labor, is much more valuable than them all, because it contains all that is good in earlier copies, with an immense quantity of additional information for which we are indebted to the industry of Dr. Masson himself. It is an absolutely exhaustive book. It leaves no room for anybody else to work in the same field. Dr. Masson has gone over the text, so to speak, with a microscope—has analyzed every difficult passage, cleared up every obscurity, and illustrated every word or thought which is calculated to produce confusion in the mind of the reader. The first impression which will occur to the mind of any one who takes up the book will be, "How thoroughly, how minutely, this man has done his work! What years of thought and labor it must have cost him!" There are such editions of Shakespeare—two or three. But Milton has never before been followed by so loving and so appreciative an admirer. Dr. Masson has made a study of the great Puritan which, if not unique in literary history, has certainly never been surpassed.

Dr. Masson had fitted himself for his present undertaking by the preparation of the best biography of Milton ever written. Probably the two tasks were carried on together. The *Life* has often been done before, but until now has never been done well. The views of Dr. Johnson on the one hand, or of Macaulay on the other, are visible in most of the books which have appeared on Milton. Dr. Masson's *Life* was based upon a thorough examination of original authorities, and in these volumes he has gone over the ground again, telling the story in a more condensed, but no less interesting manner. It will be well, however, before making any further reference to that narrative, to give as complete an account as we can of the plan and scope of the edition which is now before us. Of commentaries and reviews of Milton's works there have been no end, and we shall not attempt to add another to the number. It will be more useful to describe the work which Dr. Masson has accomplished; and although we cannot hope to do anything like justice to that work, we may, perhaps, convince our readers that it is a book which they cannot afford to be without, if they have any love for one of the great masters of the language.

The first volume opens with an essay on the characteristics of the language used by Milton. In this the author has collected the results of careful analyses of Milton's English, and he comes to the conclusion that Milton's vocabulary in his poetical works consisted of about 8,000 words, and he agrees with Mr. Marsh in computing that the proportion of "Saxon words" is about eighty per cent. In *L'Allegro*, however, the proportion rises to ninety per cent. Tennyson's *In Memoriam* ranges nearly as high. Dr. Masson gives next a painstaking analysis of Milton's spelling and punctuation, a portion of his work which philologists will read with interest. Dr. Masson adopts the only sensible course, which is to follow the orthography of the present day, just as is done with the Bible. We must pass from this portion of the work with but a slight reference to it, although it is an important and valuable essay, and ought on no account to be overlooked by diligent students of our language. It is well worth attention, if for no other reason, on account of the history which it gives of the introduction and use of the word *its*—a word which Milton only used three times in his poetry, and which is not used once in our version of the Bible. A most curious and laborious treatise on Milton's "versification, and his place in the History of English verse," completes this portion of the Introduction. It will convince the reader, even before he goes any further, that Dr. Masson has followed Dr. Johnson's advice in regard to Addison, and "given his days and his nights" for years past to Milton.

We now come to Dr. Masson's preliminary remarks on *Paradise Lost*, the manuscript of which Milton sold in April, 1667, for the magnificent sum of five pounds—twenty-five dollars—about as much as the proprietors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES now pay for a review or an article of a column and a quarter in length. Certainly our craft need not suppose that it is more shabbily treated now than it used to be. We all remember that Goldsmith got £60 for the *Vicar of Wakefield*, but times went on mending so fast that Tom Moore was offered £200 for half a dozen verses for an annual. The rate of payment for literary work has not gone on increasing in the same proportion since, although Tennyson has received £100 for a very few verses, and in our own country, Bret Harte or Mark Twain can command about £20 a column for their work, which would still be thought a very extravagant price in England.

Dr. Masson traces the birth of his author's greatest poem with the utmost care. He shows that the book was first printed in 1667, and that no two existing copies of the first edition are alike. "In the old days of leisurely printing," he says, "it was quite common for the printer or the author of a book to make additional corrections while the printing was in progress—of which corrections only part of the total impression would have the benefit." And this remark, as Dr. Masson states, doubtless applies to most of our early printed books. The poem was sold at the price of three shillings—equivalent now to about twice and a half as much. Two editions were published in Milton's lifetime, which Dr. Masson thinks may have represented a sale of about 1,800 copies. We are inclined to doubt whether, if it had been written now, and the Osgoods or Appletons or Harpers had published it, it would have reached so large a sale in the same space of time, especially if it had been issued merely with the initials of its author. The copyright afterward fell into the hands of Jacob Tonson, Dryden's publisher, and was published by him in folio—one of the first subscription-books ever published in England. The subsequent editions, down to the present time, are carefully reviewed by the present editor. Concerning this part of the work, (full of interest to all lovers of books,) we can only further add that Milton began to write *Paradise Lost* in 1658, at the age of fifty years, and two years before the death of Cromwell, whose Latin Secretary he was; and that he began to write it in a house which still exists, No. 19 York street, Westminster. Dr. Masson gives a most interesting account of a visit which he made to this house, and of the condition in which he found it—let out to lodgers, and fast going to decay.

The domestic and private life of Milton has often been written about, but never with such scrupulous attention to facts as Dr. Masson has shown. He was married three times, the first time unhappily, the second time happily, the third time with fair success; so that in this "lottery" he drew two prizes, which may be counted as a singular piece of good fortune. By his first wife he had three daughters, whom he seems to have drilled into reading books in all sorts of languages to him, until they rebelled, and grew old enough to leave his house. In his will he speaks of his "unkind" and "undutiful" children. It is probable, however, that he was rather a harsh and an inconsiderate father. One of his biographers says that he would be in bed thinking over his verses, and then, "at what hour soever, he rang for his daughters to secure what came"—that is, to write it down, for it must be remembered that when the poem was composed Milton was totally blind. Now, this habit must have been a very hard one for young girls—the eldest only sixteen and the youngest eleven—to endure. Eventually, Milton used to employ any amanuensis he could get at the moment, and sometimes he was compelled to trust to boys, to whom he was obliged to spell out slowly every word. Such was the laborious manner in which the greatest epic of modern times was committed to paper.

The theory or plan on which this poem is based is analyzed by Prof. Masson in a way which we have never seen attempted before. If Milton's meaning has ever been obscure to any of his readers, it need not be so for the future. And even for those who have studied the poem with intelligence and understanding, there is much which is worthy of attentive consideration in the present editor's remarks. He throws a flood of light on the true meaning of *Paradise Lost*. Milton's astronomy, he points out, was not the Copernican system known to us, and to him also, although he adopted the older system, known as the "Ptolemaic." The earth was the fixed centre of the universe, "and the apparent motions of the other celestial bodies were caused by the real revolutions of successive Heavens or Spheres of Space inclosing the central earth at different distances." The literature of England down to the close of the seventeenth century is full of references to this theory. With an interesting account of the bearing of this plan upon the whole poem, and an inquiry as to the time occupied in its action, the editor closes his introduction. The poem itself occupies the remainder of the first volume; and concerning that we need only say that it is printed in type so large that it affords an additional temptation to read it once more.

In the second volume, the editor treats *Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes* in a similar way. There then follows a complete chronological account of all the poems, in which nothing is overlooked or omitted. The lover of Milton will find in this part of the work an immense store of information—more than has ever been brought together about any great author before; for all the industry of Shakespeare's editors has not sufficed to enable them to glean very much about the life of their hero. The third volume contains the minor poems, the Latin poems, and very copious *Notes* to the entire series of works. It is impossible to do justice in a review to these Notes, or even to give the reader a fair idea of them. They are all that the most exacting student of Milton could possibly desire, and many of them—those on historical subjects, for example—are so full of learning and research that the book would be very valuable, if on account of them alone. As we said at first, Dr. Masson has left absolutely nothing for succeeding editors to do.

We have done but inadequate justice to this excellent book, but we have exceeded the limits of our space. Columns might be written about it, but we prefer to recommend the reader to get the work for himself, and to make it a part of his new year's course of reading. He will then agree with us in thinking that Dr. Masson has added a really great book to those which already delight and instruct the world.

THE ART OF BEAUTY.

THE UGLY GIRL PAPERS; OR, HINTS FOR THE TOILET. New-York: Harper Brothers.

This is a very nice book indeed, and we have read it with a great deal of amusement, and learned many things from it. The amusement, we fear, we cannot impart to the reader of this review, but what we have learnt we can easily tell her—we say her, because the book is only intended for the "fair sex." It must be understood, then, that we, like the author, address exclusively the young woman of the period.

You will naturally wish to have a clear complexion. Nothing can be easier than to get that. Take a spoonful of charcoal every night and a purgative in the morning. (Page 17.) Don't forget the second part of this prescription, for if you do, "the charcoal will remain in the system, a mass of festering poison, with all the impurities it absorbs." And this might prove to be very awkward for you. If you happen to have a *stippled* skin—we do not know what it is, but perhaps you do—you must wear a "mask of quilted cotton wet in cold water at night." (P. 19.) You must do this for six weeks, and a pretty object you will look during that time. But, says the author, "the result pays." Or here is another way: "Rub the milky juice collected from broken stems of coarse garden lettuce over the face at night, and wash it with a solution of ammonia in the morning." (Pp. 19-20.) If you happen to be "engaged," you need not tell your lover anything about the charcoal, the quilted mask, or the lettuce juice. He might not see it quite in the same light that you do.

If you have hair on your upper lip, rub it with ammonia or camphor. (P. 33.) "Moles with long hairs in them should be touched with lunar caustic repeatedly." It may make a sore, but as the old proverb says, pride feels no pain. If you want to darken your eyelashes, rub them with a mixture of frankincense, resin, and mastic. Don't have straight shoulders—use weights to keep them down. (P. 40.) "Ammonia purifies the body from all odor of perspiration"—for additional broad hints see page 55. An offensive breath, says the author, is the "bane of beauty." Chew a bit of licorice for that trouble. To render your face more attractive, chalk it. (P. 63.) Rouge may be used when necessary, and for the finger-tips "alkanet makes a good stain." (P. 67.) A better thing than chalk for beautifying yourself is the following preparation: "Three ounces of ground barley, one ounce of honey, and the white of one egg, mixed to a paste, and spread thickly on the cheeks, nose, and forehead before going to bed." Let the paste remain on your face all night. Take off your pimples with a mixture prescribed on page 74. Sulphurous acid will cure cutaneous disorders—and "*sub rosa*," whispers the fair author, for doubtless she *is* fair—it will kill all "parasites on human beings."

With this interesting suggestion we must turn from this charming volume—one of the fruits of this nineteenth-century civilization of ours. With her face in a quilted mask, with resin and mastic plastered on her eyelashes, with a bit of licorice in her mouth, with alkanet on her finger-nails, with chalk and rouge on her cheeks, with a paste of wood-ashes to remove superfluous hairs, with heavy weights to keep down her shoulders, with pads for her figure, and with an application of sulphurous acid for "parasites"—we leave the beauty of 1874, as depicted by the authoress of this volume, to do her fatal work on the hearts of her male acquaintance. We do not know what women will think of this book—we can only say that there is but one word which we think applicable to it. It is simply loathsome.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE PARLIAMENT AND THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

RE-ELECTION OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER—POLICY TOWARD THE VATICAN—MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET—AID FOR GARIBALDI—ARCHÆOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN ROME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 30, 1874.

The election of the presiding officer of the Chamber has brought the question of the strength of parties in the new House to the test. The opposition had boasted so much of large gains in the recent elections, that some, even among those pretty well informed as to the strength of the factions of the Right and Left, were beginning to doubt which side would show the strongest hand. But the re-election of Signor Biancheri, the President of the Chamber before the dissolution, by a majority of 64, in a vote of about 411, showed that the Ministry would be sustained. The elections have made some changes in the men sent back; but the elements in the Lower House, and the balance of forces remain very much as before. Still, it cannot be said that the present Ministry is very strong. There are questions to come up which will try pretty severely its virtue, and the Opposition is determined to put the Cabinet to a severe test on every issue. The demand is more loudly than ever made that the Government shall act with more severity toward the Vatican. The example of Germany stimulates the more forward and restless spirits to believe that the same sort of policy is suited to carry forward rapidly the work of unity here. Sufficient account is not taken of results accomplished by the slower and surer system of one thing at a time, and all and everything in the proper place. By gentle, but continued, expostulation and patient waiting the French vessel of war was got out of Italian waters, and now, by a moral pressure exercised upon friendly Catholic, or other powers, the diplomatic agents accredited to the Vatican are one by one withdrawn. These are successes, or one may say triumphs, of the Government of no little moral value. The leaders of the party actually directing affairs wish to keep the religious question out of the controversy, and they try to make the Vatican believe that the difference between the new and the old rule is only one of political ends and methods. In this purpose, it was long ago proved to the judgment of the most intelligent observers, they will never succeed. The political cannot be separated from the ecclesiastical question, and the clerical party is the last to wish it; for the ambition to rule has got the control of the party which made the Pope infallible, and now uses him as the instrument for the accomplishment of special ends.

POSITION OF THE INFERIOR CLERGY.

It is a pity that the Government does not find itself in position or feel itself strong enough to offer some sort of protection to members of the inferior clergy, who, obeying their patriotic impulses, wish to act in some degree independently, and by voice and writing, and by the use of whatever means within their province, help guide the popular movement. I am acquainted with priests who wish to take part in the elections; and, so far as they are able, influence by their counsels all with whom they are brought into contact to help on the work of national restoration. At present they cannot act without some provision being made for them, or guarantee of security, as there is the risk, and almost certainty, that any action to help the cause of the country would deprive them of the power to exercise sacerdotal functions, and cut off from their slender compensation they would be left to die upon the sidewalk. Here is Rome, and nearly every other Italian city, swarming with priests, with very little of the moral influence over the population which they ought to exercise.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

Although not so much as in England and in other northern countries of Europe, for which it was written, Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet has attracted, and is attracting, a great deal of attention in Italy. Here, the Italians say, is to be found the country which furnishes the most conspicuous illustration of the important fact which the English statist is laboring to set forth—that to be faithful to the Papacy in the last extremity, it is impossible to be a loyal subject or citizen. It is here a common belief that attention in England has been called none too soon to the peril impending, and to the necessity of being forewarned and prepared for the issues which the antagonistic parties are forcing on, and which are sooner or later to be worked out by a conflict of arms. If it is the settled purpose of the ultra-Papal faction to restore the temporal power if sufficient force is ever at command, then those who live must be prepared to be spectators or actors in a struggle which it is painful, and even frightful, to think of. Whether desirous or not to be parties in the controversy, every one is forced to take part and choose his side. Returning to the question of loyalty, it is a sad fact to make record of that, with a very few exceptions of priests with patriotic sympathies, the whole body of the Italian clergy is opposed to the Government and to the unity of Italy as it now exists. It is so in obedience to the word of command which comes from the source and centre of ecclesiastical authority in the Vatican. As near as we are able to ascertain, there are in Italy not less than 160,000 priests, or members of the sacerdotal order of every degree. The numbers are equal to those of a powerful standing army, and few standing armies are so compactly organized and disciplined, as to act at the moment the signal is given. These men cannot take the field with arms in their hands; but their whole influence is given just as the order comes from the commanding head. As the Cardinal Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, said: "My priests are my officers and soldiers, and they march as I give the word."

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC AID TO GARIBALDI.

The discovery lately made of the poverty of Garibaldi, has waked up a great many friends with offers of aid. Several cities and towns in Italy have voted each one or two thousand francs, to be paid annually. But such contributions, while sufficient to keep the General and his family from starving, are an inadequate compensation, and quite out of keeping with the services which Garibaldi has rendered to the country. Now, we have a movement in Parliament, and the promptness with which the motion is made shows that there is a general disposition to recognize the great obligation which Italy is under to this most generous of the chiefs of the national liberation. Garibaldi has more than once refused offers of aid made in an official way, as he does not wish to be inscribed as a pensioner of the State, or the receiver of an allowance from the Sovereign. If twenty thousand francs, or one hundred thousand francs, should now be voted to him by the unanimous voice of Parliament, one does not see what nice scruple should hinder his accepting the benefit of the national largess. As Garibaldi's actual dependent condition is not the result of lack of judgment on his own part, but the folly of others, and the weakness of his affections, the feeling of sympathy or commiseration is all the more general, and hence so many spontaneous offers of relief.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN ROME.

Modern Rome, as all know, rests upon a crust or cuticle twenty or thirty feet thick, which, during a thousand years, has been growing with the bruises of war, and all sorts of destructive blows, dealt upon the coarse surface which forms the covering of a city constructed of materials which fire cannot destroy, and which fall into heaps of débris in the progress of time. This crust has been broken into in a great many places, but in the quarters where building on an extensive scale is now going on, it has been pretty nearly skinned off, and tens of thousands of cart-loads of earth have been going out during the past two years, to fill up the lower grounds beyond the city walls. Excavations are going on also in various places for archæological investigation as well as for public improvement. In front of the Pantheon, for some time past, Signor Rosa, the Director under the Italian Government, has been busy uncovering a considerable area, and interesting discoveries are made. One sees more clearly than before how large a part of the foundation of that great structure is below the modern level. Great blocks of cut stone are uncovered, and several great marble slabs, covered with sculptured decorations in almost perfect preservation, have been found. Further out in the square, near the angle of the building, platforms in cut stone of what seems to have been the foundation of monuments, have been discovered. There are indications, as the work goes forward, that much more *roba* of the same kind may be found. At the Colosseum the work is still going on under the same direction, and already one-third of the area within the ellipsis is uncovered down to the original level. The progress of the work is watched with increasing interest, and the visitors of the Winter, of a studious turn, will have a new object for their curious attention. The discoveries constantly made give occasion for a great display of more or less trustworthy antiquarian learning.

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP LANES.

RESULTS OF A CONSIDERATION OF THE SUBJECT BY HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS AND OTHERS.

At the meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, held in Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 8, the President, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, read the following report from the committee appointed to consider a paper of Professor Peirce on ocean steam-ship lanes:

The committee of the Academy to whom was referred a paper submitted to the meeting of the fellows, held on the 12th of May last, by Prof. B. Peirce, relating to the course of navigation over the Atlantic Ocean by steam-ships passing daily between America and Europe, have considered that subject, and ask leave to report—

That this is a matter deserving the attention of the society, from its growing importance to the safety of multitudes of human beings constantly passing and repassing between the two continents. If the development of this line of navigation for the future is to be measured by its progress during the thirty-five years since it commenced, then it unavoidably follows that without the adoption of some form of systematic precaution there will be a steadily growing danger of serious accidents from collision, attended by fearful loss of life, not to speak of wide destruction of property. When the Cunard Company took the lead in this course of enterprise, it sent forth four steamers which made two passages each way in every month. At that time the hazard from collision was so slight as scarcely to merit consideration. But at this time, when nine steamers often depart in a single day of the week from each side, and more or less in number do so on five other days of the same week, it is obvious that the danger of unexpectedly meeting has become quite serious enough to call for attention, and the consideration of some practical means of guarding against it.

Yet if it be assumed that so remarkable a development of this navigation has taken place within so short a period of time, the fact implies a probability of an indefinite expansion of it for the future. The relations between the continents may be said to be even now but in their infancy. Even the modes of conducting them vary from year to year in harmony with the multiplication of the numbers of human beings who make the passage. Sharp competition stimulates the production of larger vessels and of increased power to move them. The aim is also to resort to new means of shortening the period of transit. All these motives combine to increase indefinitely the chances of accident by collison among vessels directed in the shortest course. Each commander is naturally ambitious to be distinguished for the celerity with which he passes from port to port. Each organized company naturally desires to be identified in the public mind with the notion of speed in their vessels, quite as much as with that of safety. This in the long run will be sure to produce a rivalry that must inevitably draw all the vessels more and more to the shortest line between the ports of destination. Hence must happen a degree of proximity more or less dangerous, especially in doubtful or thick weather, and at night.

In making this statement it is not intended to imply any want of the requisite vigilance to guard against present dangers in those who now control this course of navigation. On the contrary it is believed that all possible care is taken within the narrow compass of authority exercised by each organization. But it is not so much with the present that the danger lies as it is with the future. To secure more safety, greater precaution should be used, in advance of the fearful lessons that experience draws from the neglect of it. It would seem that one measure at least might be adopted immediately. There should be some common agreement entered into by all parties interested in these modes of transportation, to define, as clearly as it can be done, the precise line of navigation it is intended to pursue.

In connection with these considerations, Prof. Benjamin Peirce, who had previously given much reflection to the subject, presented a paper at a meeting of the fellows of this academy in May last, the object of which was to suggest the expediency of some friendly action in the way of promoting a friendly co-operation toward the attainment of this desirable end.

The most obvious one is that proposed by him of inviting the concurrence of the various associations engaged in this navigation in establishing a course of what may be denominated as "ocean lanes." In other words, two distinct tracks of a specified breadth over the Atlantic, in one of which the steamers bound eastward should direct their course, and those bound westward should as uniformly move in the other.

This idea cannot be said to be new. It was suggested twenty years ago by private individuals; and it has been in some sense adopted and carried out, so far as it was possible for a single company to do it. It is well known that the Cunard Company has laid down a clear course for the direction of its own ships. This rule prescribes for the outward passage to America one crossing the meridian of 50° at 43° north latitude, or nothing to the north of 43°; and for the homeward track crossing the same meridian at 42° latitude, or nothing to the north of 42°.

A plan like this is eligible on account of its simplicity, and for that reason, if there were no other, it would seem to recommend itself to general adoption by all other companies. Should each of these, on the other hand, select a distinct and separate course for itself, it is obvious that confusion would be likely to spring up, especially among masters of sailing vessels, who would be best guarded from interposition by the plain and single idea that within certain specified lines of latitude the swift steamers which they most dread are to be met with, and to that end extraordinary watchfulness should there be required.

But if this track be adopted at all, it would seem to be desirable not only that it be adopted by all steamers crossing the Atlantic in the contrary directions, but that it be steadily adhered to through all seasons of the year. The deviation from the shortest line is scarcely sufficient to make a variation a temptation to save time, especially in view of escaping the notorious hazards clustering about the Banks of Newfoundland. The anxiety of the best navigators in making that passage at certain seasons of the year is so strongly felt by them that they would be among the first to rejoice to be relieved from it.

Under these circumstances the single duty incumbent upon the academy in this case would appear to be to present the subject to the earnest consideration of all parties interested in the maintenance of these great and growing channels of transportation of human beings, and to urge them by all means to co-operate in some plan of this kind, to avoid, so far as they can, the manifestly growing dangers from the extension of their enterprises. If it should be found that, by any other plan than the one proposed still greater security would be likely to be afforded, such a result would only be hailed by us with still higher satisfaction. The great object of saving life and suffering is highly worth any amount of labor and cost expended in attaining it. It does not appear to be within the province of effective legislation. A proper direction given to public opinion all over the commercial world is believed to be far more likely to be efficacious with persons who must largely depend upon public opinion for their prosperity. Neither is there any reason from their past action to infer them to be unwilling to do everything that may reasonably be demanded to insure the general safety.

Charles Francis Adams, George T. Bigelow, John H. Clifford, H. H. Hunnewell, J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Committee.

A JAIL-BREAKER REARRESTED.

William J. Brown, who escaped from the Ludlow Street Jail about two years ago, where he was confined under an indictment by the United States Grand Jury for passing counterfeit money, was arrested a few days since in Memphis, Tenn. He was brought to this City yesterday in the custody of a United States Marshal, and again locked up in the County Jail. Brown, who was connected with the notorious band of counterfeiters known as the "Ballard gang," who were in the same prison, gained his liberty at the same time they did by cutting a hole in the roof. Ballard was afterward arrested in Mobile, Ala., but broke jail and got away before he could be sent North.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

AMONG THE BOOK STORES.

SHELDON & CO.

The well-known publishers of the *Galaxy*, Messrs. Sheldon & Co., have issued a Christmas catalogue which comprises a most choice and varied selection of literature. One of the best gift books of the season is Dr. Henry C. Fish's *Heaven in Song*. The book contains all the gems of poetry of all ages on the better land. It is in every way a very beautiful book. Prof. Kendrick's book, *Our Poetical Favorites*, is certain to be a popular favorite. Prof. Kendrick is a finished scholar and a man of the finest poetical taste; and it has been with him a labor of love to collect the materials for this volume, many poems contained in it having been hitherto inaccessible. Messrs. Sheldon & Co. stand in the front rank of publishers of children's books, either singly or in serial form. Their list comprises a most varied selection of entertaining, instructive, and amusing matter. Below are the names of a few books, suitable for Christmas presents, culled from Messrs. Sheldon & Co.'s catalogue:

Heaven in Song. Comprising the gems of poetry of all ages on the better land. By H. C. Fish, D. D. 1 volume, 4to, cloth, full gilt, beveled boards, $6; 1 volume, 4to, full turkey morocco, $10; 1 volume, 12mo, tinted paper, $2 50.

Our Poetical Favorites. A selection from the best minor poems of the English language. By A. C. Kendrick, of Rochester University. 12mo. Cloth, $2; cloth, gilt, $2 75; morocco, $5.

Myths of the Rhine. By X.-B. Saintine, author of *Picciola*. Translated from the French by Prof. Schele De Vere. Profusely illustrated by Gustave Doré. 1 vol., royal octavo, extra cloth, full gilt side and top, in box, $10; extra morocco, $18.

August Neander's *Planting and Training of the Christian Church*. A new edition, edited and translated by Prof. E. G. Robinson, of Rochester Theological Seminary. 1 vol. 8vo, cloth, $4.

Modern Leaders. Being a series of biographical sketches by Justin McCarthy, $1 75.

Mrs. E. Putnam's *Receipt Book and Young Housekeeper's Assistant.* Enlarged edition. 1 vol. 12mo., $1 50.

Rise and Progress of Sunday-schools. By Raikes and Fox. $1.

Gen. James F. Rusling's *Across America; or, The Great West and Pacific Coast.* 1 vol. large 12mo, elegantly illustrated, $2.

Howard Malcom's *New Bible Dictionary for Sunday-School Teachers.* $1 25.

Pictures and Stories of Animals for Little Ones at Home. Mrs. A. A. Tenney. Complete in 6 vols., the whole containing 500 wood engravings, quadrupeds, fishes and reptiles, birds, bees, butterflies, &c. 6 vols., 16mo, fancy cloth. Per set, $6.

The Pop-gun Stories. A new Series, by Aunt Fanny, author of *Nightcap Stories* and *Mitten Stories*. Fully illustrated. Pop-guns, One Big Pop-gun, Funny Pop-guns, &c., &c. 6 vols., 16mo. Per set, $6.

Rollo's Tour in Europe. By Jacob Abbott. Order of the volumes: Rollo on the Atlantic, Rollo in Paris, Rollo in Switzerland, Rollo in London, Rollo on the Rhine, Rollo in Scotland, Rollo in Geneva, Rollo in Holland, Rollo in Naples, Rollo in Rome. 10 vols., fully illustrated. Per set, $10.

D. VAN NOSTRAND & CO.

No publishing house rivals that of Messrs. D. Van Nostrand & Co. in the bringing out of valuable works on engineering, naval and military science, &c. The issue of and demand for such works is enormous, and as they are inevitably of an expensive character, they are both a luxury and a necessity to students. How easy, then, to gladden the heart of some embryo Farragut or Stephenson with some long-coveted treasure which, though his heart be set upon it, his means will not permit of his purchasing himself. Such would, indeed, be a welcome Christmas offering. Among the valuable books in fine binding which Messrs. Van Nostrand & Co. are offering as suitable to the season are:

Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F. R. S. E., &c. *Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical, and Analytical*, and relating to the arts and manufactures. Profusely illustrated. 2 vols., imperial 8vo., fine half Russia, $30.

Henry Watts, F. C. S. *A Dictionary of Chemistry* and the allied branches of other sciences. 6 vols., medium 8vo., fine half Russia, $80.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, containing a clear exposition of their principles and practice. Edited by Robert Hunt, F. R. S. Illustrated with nearly 2,000 engravings on wood. Sixth edition. Chiefly rewritten and greatly enlarged. 3 vols., 8vo., fine half Russia, $30.

W. T. Brande, D. C. L., and Rev. George W. Cox, M. A. *A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, comprising the definitions and derivations of the scientific terms in general use, together with the history and description of the scientific principles of nearly every branch of human knowledge. New edition, in 3 vols., royal 8vo., fine half Russia, $27 50.

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John Bourne. *A Treatise on the Steam-Engine*, in its various applications to mines, mills, steam navigation, railways, and agriculture. Ninth edition. Illustrated by thirty-eight plates and 546 wood cuts. 4to, fine half Russia, $20.

John Scoffern and others. *The Useful Metals and Their Alloys*, including mining ventilation, mining jurisprudence, and metallurgic chemistry employed in the conversion of iron, copper, tin, zinc, antimony, and lead ores, with their applications to the industrial arts. Crown 8vo, fine half calf, $3 75.

ROBERTS BROTHERS.

The Boston publishing house of Roberts Brothers have brought out some very excellent books for boys and girls this season. One by Rev. George L. Chaney, entitled *F. Grant & Co. A Story for the Boys Who Mean Business*, is in a good, robust, healthy tone. The characters in it are neither saints nor heroes, and the lessons inculcated are drawn in an easy and entertaining style. The book, which is well illustrated and can be purchased for $1 50, can be placed in the hands of any boy with advantage. Another and a novel book, is the collection of Sophomore stories. These are eleven in number, and are written by eleven Sophomores of Harvard College of the Class of 1877. The stories are capital, and will doubtless command a large sale among children. Miss Rossetti is out with another book. Her stories are always thoroughly enjoyed by little folks, and always contain a moral in the dress of entertainment. Miss Woolsey, another great favorite in the juvenile world, has four books out. They are:

Mischief's Thanksgiving and other stories. What Katy Did. What Katy Did at School. The New-Year's Bargain. With Illustrations by Addie Ledyard. Price, $1 50 each.

The Mirror of Truth and other Marvelous Histories. By Mrs. Philip Gilbert Hamerton. With eight illustrations. Price, $2.

Speaking Likenesses. A Christmas story. By Miss Rossetti. Illustrated by Arthur Hughes. Price, $1 50.

A Story for the Boys who Mean Business. By Rev. George L. Chaney. With illustrations. Price, $1 50.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

The illustrated gift books on Messrs. George Routledge & Sons' (of No. 416 Broome street,) catalogue are very properly devoted, some to adults and some to the young. Among the most costly works are several magnificent folios of very fine steel engravings taken from the works of great English and Italian masters. Such works will form a valuable and most desirable addition to any collection. The Routledges have also two of Jules Verne's literary extravaganzas and some very happy new books for children. Below are the names of a few of the works alluded to above:

Pictures by Sir Edwin Landseer.—Twenty steel engravings, representing the finest works by that artist, with descriptions and biographical sketch of the painter. By James Dafforne. Folio, cloth, gilt edges, $15.

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LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM.

The publications for boys and girls form the larger portion of the publishing business of Messrs. Lee, Shepard & Dillingham. They are the publishers of all the famous series of children's story-books by Oliver Optic. But the firm issue a long list of books, of a very high character, for grown-up people. They have just published a new story by C. C. Coffin (Carleton,) which abounds in graphic description and dramatic situation; also a book of ballads, from the Oxford University press, and splendidly illustrated, which will form an excellent gift book. Among other books offered by this firm are:

Caleb Crinkler. A story of American Life; By C. C. Coffin, ("Carleton.") 12mo. Cloth, $2.

Ballads of Beauty. Edited by George M. Baker. Forty full-page illustrations. Small 4to. Gilt edge, with sides in black and gold. Cloth, $3 50.

That Queer Girl. By Virginia F. Townsend, author of "Only Girls," &c. 16mo. Illustrated. $1 50. This is the fourth volume of the "Maidenhood Series" of books for young ladies, by popular authors.

Sowed by the Wind; or, the Poor Boy's Fortune. By Elijah Kellogg. 16mo. Illustrated. $1 25. The initial volume of a new series called the "Forest Glen Series."

Little Songs. By Mrs. Eliza Lee Follen. New enlarged edition. Square 16mo, with many illustrations. $1.

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Exhibition Drama. New series of plays by Geo. M. Baker, author of "Amateur Drama," &c. 16mo., illustrated. $1 50.

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HOLT, SON & CO.

One of the leading attractions on the holiday list of publications of Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. will undoubtedly be Mr. Hardy's new novel of *Far from the Madding Crowd*, which appeared anonymously in the *Cornhill Magazine*. The book far surpasses Mr. Hardy's previous efforts in the line of fiction, and will, doubtless, create much "table talk." The admirers of the *Taine-Doré Pyrenees*, who have been unable to obtain copies, will be pleased to hear that a new $10 edition of the work has been printed, and is now for sale. Among other works just published by Henry Holt & Son, are:

Mill's *Three Essays on Religion.* 8vo, $2 50.

A new edition of Taine's *Pyrenees.* Illustrated by Doré. Cloth, $10; Levant morocco, $20.

Adams' *Democracy and Monarchy in France.* 8vo, $2 50.

Gautier's *A Winter in Russia.* By Theophile Gautier. Translated by M. M. Ripley. 12mo, $2.

J. B. FORD & CO.

Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., of Park Row, have just issued two new books, which will do charmingly for Christmas or New-Year's gift books. One is The Life and Times of Sir Philip Sidney, with steel plates, consisting of a portrait of Sir Philip, a view of Penshurst Castle, and a fac-simile of Sidney's manuscript. The other is a collection of twenty of Ross Raymond's best stories for young people, in one handsome square 16mo. volume, handsomely bound, for $2. This book will find many admirers among boys and girls.

DE WITT C. LENT & CO.

This publishing firm have two Christmas works on their list which are especially seasonable. One is entitled *Two Legends of the Christ-Child for Christmas-Tide;* the other is a volume of sacred poetry, entitled *The Ministry of Song*, by Frances Ridley Havergal. They will find their respective patrons. Another and very interesting medley of curious reading, humor, and observation, written in excellent taste, is Mr. Frederick Saunders' *Salad for the Solitary and Social.*

DICK & FITZGERALD.

The collection of dialogues of a humorous character and in different languages and dialects of H. Elliott McBride, and Mr. Alvah C. Beecher's recitations and readings, humorous, serious, and dramatic, will come in very handily for those who are organizing evening amusements at home. These two books are published by Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, of No. 18 Ann street.

LEGGAT BROTHERS.

These enterprising book dealers have a marvelously diversified collection of literature in their store in Beekman street. It comprises 67,432 holiday books, 98,672 Bibles, Prayer-books, &c., besides 97,432 stereoscopics, chromos, &c., which the firm are offering as Christmas gifts.

JOHN L. SHOREY.

This gentleman publishes *The Nursery* at No. 36 Bromfield street, Boston. It is a monthly magazine, capitally illustrated, and is just the publication for very young readers. The price is only 10 cents a number.

SCIENCE IN STORY.

This is the title of a holiday publication, issued by the Murray Hill Publishing Company at No. 129 East Twenty-eighth street, which is excellent and amusing reading for young people. Youngsters should subscribe for it.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

SIGNIFICANT COMMENTS OF A LEADING DEMOCRATIC PAPER UPON THE REUNION OF GEN. WADE HAMPTON'S CAVALRY.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Dec. 18.

The veterans of the First Cavalry Brigade, who have been holding a grand reunion in our city, present the occasion for calling attention to a very significant fact. This meeting, as well as all others of a similar kind, has been brought about by a desire, openly expressed, to preserve the memories of the past—the past so full of suffering, so crowded with glory. These noble hearts who stood the storm when the sea was rough; who, in camp and march, in victory and defeat, ever upheld the principles which called forth the "Warrior's Banner," under which they fought, have exhibited an amount of moderation in council only equaled by the Spartan valor displayed on the gory field of war. Despite the fact that many of these men now assembled endured untold hardships during the four years of carnage, and returned to their once happy homes to find smoldering ruins and devastated acres; despite the fact that their most earnest efforts, since the close of the conflict, to rebuild their destroyed homesteads and repair the evil fortunes of war, have been almost frustrated by bad government and worse administrators of it; despite the fact that the recollections of the war, and the enthusiasm which its deeds excite, naturally tend to produce indignation at the treatment which has followed an honest effort to do right, to obey the laws, and to observe faithfully the oath of an American citizen, we have looked through the proceedings of the reunion in vain for a single expression indiscreet in character or improper in utterance. From the gallant Hampton to the humblest private, the sentiment appears to be that obedience to the laws, and a becoming discharge of the duty imposed by those laws is the first obligation of the soldier-citizen. Now all this means more than may appear upon the surface. It means that the people of the South who are represented by these gallant men are honest in their expression of loyalty to the Government, though the contrary has been repeatedly charged. It means that they are faithfully laboring to dissipate the clouds of prejudice and distrust which for so long a time have obscured the sunlight of a fair investigation and sound judgment, though weary with many efforts already made to accomplish the same end. And above all things else it means that having been tried by suffering physical, mental, and political, we, as a people, are becoming purer, humbler, better, and in even the first flush of an unprecedented victory, will be as cautious and considerate as in defeat we were enduring and heroic. There is a great lesson to be learned from this gathering of war-worn veterans in our midst, and we trust those of our own people who need it, as well as the people politically opposed to us, will learn it well and remember it to proper advantage. We are done with the war—we who suffered so much by its results—except so far as it may be useful in keeping alive in our children love for valor and devotion to duty; moderation in triumph, and fortitude in disaster. These certainly are no unworthy reasons for preserving its memories and gathering up its history.

Let the North hold their side of the issue for a similar purpose, and for no other, and it will not be many moons before the waters of Lethe will flow over this loved land of ours, and from the cloud-capped mountain to the low sands of the beach wash away all the bitterness engendered by the past.

And then, perchance, when the gray dawn of the centennial morning shall appear there will be heard in every hamlet of the land the bugle-call rousing the soldier-citizens of the entire country to assemble in a national jubilee. And while each heart of the many thousands gathered there, will, under the inspiring strains of the national anthem, recall a different scene of glory; yet, with that Christian charity which shall mark their lives, each voice will join in lifting to the Lord of battles and God of peace the hallelujahs of a people reunited and happy in a common cause. And when this national blessing shall come, it will be found that one of the most potent instrumentalities which produced it was the good sense and moderate utterances of the soldiers of the war, and the gloria which shall swell into the grandest chorus of them all will be that

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

AUSTRIA AND THE RUSSIAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes, Dec. 6: No decision has been taken by this Government with regard to the project of Russia to have another conference on the International War Code at St. Petersburg, which should continue, and, if possible, bring to a practical issue the labors begun by the Brussels Conference. Indeed, the subject itself has not even been taken into consideration. Any conjectures, therefore, ventured as to the probable attitude of this Government on this question are at any rate premature. The only indication which we have of the view likely to be taken here in this matter is the line of conduct taken by the Austrian Plenipotentiaries at the Brussels Conference. This line in its terms was regulated by the two memorials, one diplomatic and the other military, which were drawn up to serve as instructions for the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, and the essential points of which were published in the *Times* at the time. Then, as now, this Government will be ready to meet the wishes of the Russian sovereign. Glad as it is to carry out any measures calculated to mitigate as far as possible the horrors of war, and anxious as it is besides not to disoblige a friendly sovereign, who, as it knows, has taken this affair very much to heart, this Government is not likely to swerve from those leading principles which were laid down in the two memorials. It is not less convinced now than it was then of the practicability of framing an International Code of War, satisfactory and just to all, while it is quite as determined now as then, not to lend a hand to limit the freedom of action of the weaker belligerent in favor of the stronger. When the exact tenor of the discussions at the Brussels Conference is known it will be seen that the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, in virtue of their instructions, joined in all those efforts which were made to defeat those points of the Russian project which were calculated to limit the right of self-defence of the population, and to favor the great military powers. Many of the most objectionable clauses in this respect have already been weeded out by the Brussels Conference. If Austria takes part in a new conference her activity will, it may be safely predicted, be in exactly the same direction. By acting otherwise Austria would not only be faithless to all her traditions, but would neutralize her own military organization. Who does not remember the heroic defence of the inhabitants of the Tyrol during the French wars? Even as late as 1866, there were only a few battalions of regular troops left for the defence of the Tyrol, the result being a *levée en masse*, and so it would be in the present day, the old system of popular armament having been left intact by the new military organization in 1868. As at the Brussels Conference, so at that in St. Petersburg, if it should be held, Austria will consider the work in hand as one of humanity and not of policy.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

THE CARLIST ORGANIZATION.

A SERIES OF SKIRMISHES—A DIVIDED HOST—NO PROGRESS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VERA, Province of Navarre,
Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874.

Few or no movements have taken place on the part of either the Carlists or the Republicans since the date of my last, but constant skirmishes have occurred in the neighborhood of Irun and St. Marcial. Every day it becomes more and more evident that while the raw material of which the rank and file of the Carlist army consists is everything that can be desired, the officers in command either lack the ability to manipulate the regiments at the head of which they are placed, or, possessing the necessary talent, fail to make use of it. Until I have been with the Carlists for some time longer it would be presumption for me to attempt to point out where the fault lies and to suggest a remedy, but there can be but little doubt that the blame attaches to the officers and not to the men. Unfortunately, the Carlist cause is greatly divided against itself, and this gives rise to petty jealousies and squabbles which not unfrequently present obstacles upon a road which might otherwise lead to success. Whenever a plan of attack is proposed, some dissentients are sure to turn up, who suggest a different course, and when anything is decided upon there are occasionally officers taking part in the movements against their will and judgment.

Such a state of affairs, although much to be deprecated, is by no means rare, and a striking instance of this kind occurred the other day in connection with the assault upon St. Marcial, the particulars of which I have already given you. It had been arranged on the evening of the 24th of November that the assaulting party should commence the attack at 5:30 in the morning. As it was not light until 7 o'clock, it was intended to take the Republicans by surprise. The attacking column was made up of men selected from the Fifth Navarese Regiment and a battalion of Guipuzcoans, but the officers of the former, hoping to have the glory of the affair all to themselves, and being stationed in advance of their comrades, commenced operations at 5 o'clock, before the other men had time to be on the alert, and it was not until they were on the retreat that they were reinforced by the Guipuzcoans. These reinforcements, therefore, arrived too late, for several companies of *Miguelettis* and *Carabineros* had reached the summit of St. Marcial in the interim between the commencement of the attack and the time when the Guipuzcoans joined the Navarese. At that time there was every appearance that the Carlists had lost the day, but notwithstanding this, the Guipuzcoans begged to be led on to a renewed attack with the bayonet. The officers of the battalion, however, decided to retreat with the Fifth Navarese, and to attack Irun a short time afterward, with what result I have already told you.

Altogether the fighting on both sides seems to be a mere farce. A position is held one day with heavy loss; the next day is given up with but little opposition, and a few days afterward is again attacked by the party repulsed. It is not only one instance of this bad management that we have before us, but many. Day after day, up to the time of writing, both sides are wasting ammunition in skirmishes which have little or no result, and several feeble attempts to attack St. Marcial and Irun have been made by the Carlists since the date of my last. The plan of these attacks has been so badly conceived and so carelessly carried out, that even if the advanced column had succeeded in effecting an entrance, they would have received but little support from the troops in their rear. It is said on all sides, however, that another and a most serious attack upon Irun will take place within a few days, and if the Carlists should succeed in taking the town before the Republicans arrive with reinforcements, they may yet save themselves from ridicule. There can be no doubt that almost without exception, every Carlist officer is heart and soul interested in the cause, but there is a good deal of the element visible here which always shows itself when everybody wants to play the part of the master, and no one will consent to take the rôle of the man.

If we may rely upon the latest telegrams from Madrid it is the intention of Marshal Serrano to join the Army of the North very shortly, indeed it is said he has already left the capital, and this would point to new operations on the Ebro. Some better authority, however, than a Madrid telegram—even though it be an official one—is necessary before I can be convinced that there is good reason for believing a battle will take place shortly in the neighborhood of Estella. I am more inclined to the belief that both parties will "hybernate" for the next three months, as the Spaniards don't care about fighting in inclement weather. The head-quarters of Don Carlos are now at Tolosa, and this is another reason for inferring that Irun will once more be the scene of Carlist operations. There are at present five battalions here, (about 4,200 men,) together with the guns which took part in the siege of Irun. In case of a renewed attack it is hardly probable that these guns will be called into requisition, for the bridge of boats across the Bidassoa has been destroyed. The Carlists, however, have four mountain guns of small calibre, which can be brought over on the backs of mules. The soldiers here seem a well-disciplined and orderly lot of men, but they do not occupy much time in drilling; indeed, it is hardly necessary that they should do so, for the fighting which takes place is generally a sort of guerrilla warfare, where each man selects the spot he thinks most suitable for a shot at the enemy without exposing himself to too great a risk. The officers and men seem on very good terms with each other, and the discipline observed is by no means strict. Smoking seems to be allowed while the men are being drilled, which is but rarely, and it is not at all unusual to see a man leave the ranks and go up to his superior officer, asking him for a light for his cigarette, which is never refused.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE VATICAN DECREES.

Mr. Gladstone has received from the United Association of Noncomformist Ministers of Launceston (Cornwall) and its vicinity an address, thanking him for his pamphlet on "The Vatican Decrees." Mr. Gladstone, on receipt of the address, replied as follows to the Rev. Mr. Nash:

HAWARDEN CASTLE, Dec. 2, 1874.

SIR: I beg to thank you, and all on whose behalf you write, for the confidence you are pleased to express in the uprightness of my intentions, and to assure you that, within the limits of the arguments and expostulation which I have endeavored thereby to mark out, I shall firmly abide by the propositions set forth in my pamphlet on the Decrees of the Vatican. I have the honor to be, sir, your faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

To Mr. S. Nash.

A pastoral from Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, on "Submission to a Divine teacher neither disloyalty nor the surrender of mental and moral freedom" was read, Dec. 6, in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels in his diocese. Bishop Vaughan deals very severely with the "Dollingerites" in England, remarking that the three or four who have declared themselves in answer to Mr. Gladstone's invitation are familiar to Catholics, as having on former occasions spoken in the spirit of rebellion against the Church's authority. Only one of these, he says, "owns himself in any way a spiritual subject of our jurisdiction, and toward him we have acted as it became our duty." Those, whether of low or high degree, who impiously deny the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, or the definitions of the Vatican Council as to the infallibility of the Pope, have made shipwreck of their faith, and are excommunicated. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is spoken of as prompted by displeasure at the attitude of the Catholics against him at the last general election, and he is charged with having conjured up the phantom, which it would be well if he could conjure down.

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MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND [illegible] rich patterns very cheap, [illegible] Fulton st., near Nassau; side entrance.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FASHIONS.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
JUST RECEIVED.
Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, READY.
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THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

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FOR SALE—TWO OF GOULD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS, one four-seat, one two-seat; owner having no use for them, will sell cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 117 West 25th st.

STABLE TO LEASE, NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—Two stories and cellar; modern improvements; 20x70x100. DANIEL McELROY, Executor, No. 117 East 39th st.

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NO. 1,250 BROADWAY, NEAR 31ST ST.—handsomely-furnished front and back parlor, front and back bedroom; hall rooms, gas, fire, hot bath, furniture new; suite or single; for gentlemen, gentlemen and wives, or single ladies; first-class house; one door from restaurant; terms reasonable.

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A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED BEDroom for one or two gentlemen can be had (without board) with all necessary attendance, in a private family in West 11th st. Address, by note, with references, J. A., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

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FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 351.—NEWLY-FURnished front parlor and bed-room on fourth floor; board, fire, and gas, for two persons; $30 per week; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE, LARGE second-story alcove room, with board, in private family; all conveniences; references exchanged.

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NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

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For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

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GOOD FAIR, all Silk Umbrellas - - - - - **$2 50**
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We have the very latest novelties of all the Capitals of Europe, which we are selling at less than European prices. We have fine Gingham, Alpaca, Guanaco, Vicuna, and every quality of Silk Umbrellas, from $2 50 to $25 each, with Gold, Silver, Ivory, Pearl, Horn, and Spice Woods Handles.

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AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT WATCHES
AND
DIAMONDS.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY, 23D INST., At 12 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty st., one of the largest and most valuable consignments of Superb Watches and Diamonds ever offered at public sale, viz.: Ladies' and Gents' gold Watches, comprising all the most renowned makes, and consisting of all the latest and most artistic styles in both key and pendant winders, as well as the finest assortment of horse-timing Watches ever exhibited in this city; also, a large lot of Diamond Brooches, Earrings, Finger Rings, Studs and Crosses, all of which were expressly made and imported for one of the finest jewelry establishments in the country, and which will be sold without regard to cost, by order of the consignees. The above are now on exhibition.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS FOX, Bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that on FRIDAY, the 8th day of January, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at the store of William Topping & Co., No. 182 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupt, consisting of ready-made clothing, cloths, trimmings, &c., and store fixtures.
ALFRED W. BATES,
Assignee, &c., of said Bankrupt.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874. d23-1awT*

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 5TH AV. AND EAST 53D ST. AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
FIFTH AV.—The first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 673 5th av., north-east corner of East 53d st.; house is 25.5x65 feet, built by the owner for his own use, is first-class, and contains all the modern conveniences; possession given on delivery of the deed; lot 25.5x100 feet.
Permits and full particulars at the auctioneer's, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner. Established 1847.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 22,
At 11 o'clock, at the sales-room,
No. 105 Duane st., near Broadway,
BANKRUPT'S SALE OF OLD AND VALUABLE WINES AND LIQUORS.
Comprising Champagnes, genuine 1840 Brandies, Bourbon and Scotch Whiskies, Gins, Ports, Maderias, &c. To be sold without reserve.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LIVERY-STABLE.—JOSEPH McGUIRE, auctioneer, will sell at auction, at the livery-stable Nos. 127 and 129 East 53d st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the contents of said stable consisting of carriages, phaetons, wagons, sleighs, harness, horses, &c.; also, lease of premises. By order of J. F. Gray, Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CHRISTMAS WEEK.
POSITIVELY LAST REPRESENTATIONS
Of the
HERO OF THE HOUR!
The beautiful romantic play will be given but four times more, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, and CHRISTMAS MATINEE.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, the sublime tragedy of
☞MACBETH,
with the great SHAKESPEAREAN COMBINATION
Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.....as..........MACBETH
Miss MATILDA HERON..........as...LADY MACBETH

NEXT MONDAY, Dec. 28, Charles Dickens' charming CHRISTMAS STORY
☞LITTLE EM'LY,
with Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE as MICAWBER; the production to be also distinguished for beauty of scenery and novel mechanical effects, including the ILLUMINATED CATHEDRAL, STORM SCENE, and THE SHIPWRECK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MACBETH.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that they will revive, on
NEXT FRIDAY (CHRISTMAS) NIGHT,
in all the magnificence and perfection which marked its production during the farewell engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman, including all of Locke's original music and the GRAND CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED MIXED VOICES, the sublime tragedy of
MACBETH,
with the celebrated Shakespearean, Mr. George
VANDENHOFF,
again in his great impersonation of Macbeth.
The revival will also have the extraordinary interest, merit, and attraction of being the occasion of the rentree upon the stage, after her prolonged absence, of the
ILLUSTRIOUS TRAGIC QUEEN,
the world-renowned
MISS MATILDA HERON,
who will, for the first time in New-York, assume the character of
LADY MACBETH!
⁂ The bill will be repeated on Saturday evening.
Sale of seats begins THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

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C. R. THORNE..................Lessee and Manager
GRAND REOPENING,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 21,
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JACK AND JILL PANTOMIME TROUPE.
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Popular prices, 50c., 75c., and $1, according to location. No extra charge for reserved seats. Gallery, 25 cents.

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Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE BLACK and tan CROOK RECONSTRUCTED.
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Señoritas RICKEYATTA and BARNEYELLA.
First appearance of the Master Gymnasts,
THE VICTORELLIS.
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE
on CHRISTMAS DAY.

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All these consigned invoices are selling at just 50 per cent. on the cost of importation.

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We will give a discount of TEN PER CENT. on all DINNER SETS above TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for this week only—THE LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. We are also exhibiting novelties and articles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS in our

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In FRENCH SLIPPER PATTERNS, direct from Paris, we are now offering the best assortment by far that we have ever shown.

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Of Miss Flora La Forge, and the DOLL CROQUET PARTY ON THE LAWN, playing for the prize Silver Ball and Mallet, can be seen daily in the Fourteenth street show windows.

OPEN EVENINGS for CHRISTMAS WEEK as late as will be convenient for the public.

The establishment will be brilliantly illuminated, outside and in, every evening.

Parties buying to sell again, MANAGERS of FAIRS and INSTITUTIONS wishing to purchase for the holidays, will find this an excellent opportunity. Descriptive Catalogues ready, sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application. Goods shipped and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Particular attention to orders by mail. Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country. No charge for packing.

FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, NEW-YORK.

DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS; girls want situations (for very low wages;) good cooks, laundresses, &c., and all kinds of good tidy help, for City or country. Can be seen at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MADAME BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.; superior domestic help for every capacity constantly on hand. Cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl who is a thorough waitress; competent to take full charge of her duties; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, or Assist in the Washing.—By a highly-respectable Protestant woman; thorough cook; meats, game, soups, and pastry cook; also an excellent bread, biscuit, and other baker; lived in the best families; good testimonials; honest, sober, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class family cook; cooks meats, poultry, &c., nicely, and is an excellent pastry and bread maker; keeps her kitchen in good order, and will assist in the washing, if required; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer, and an obliging, well-tempered girl; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; is willing to assist in the washing; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND VERY CAPABLE SWEDish girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work in City or country; moderate wages required; is obliging, and not afraid of work. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook; thoroughly understands her business; makes good bread and pastry; larding and boning; capable of cooking dinner; pastries, &c. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor, near 33d st.

COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a first-class boarding-house, restaurant or club house; expert in every branch; best reference. Call at No. 122 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK ENGAGEMENTS by the day to dinner parties or lunch parties; expert at her business. Call at No. 106 West 18th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; excellent City references. Call at No. 349 East 23d st., for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker solicits engagements by the day; would take work home; perfect fit guaranteed; first-class references. Call at or address No. 7 Gay st., near Waverley place.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day or $7 per week. Call at No. 608 3d av., in the cigar store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would give part of her time for board. Address Arnold, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD EXperienced dress-maker, will go out by the day. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG girl, who can do plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, WILLING SCOTCH girl as general servant or cook and laundress; would like a home in the City or country, and will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do up clothes like new; crimps, flutes, puffs, and polishes; is willing and obliging, and can bring first-class recommendations. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has five years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young person as nursery governess; can teach the rudiments of music; is willing to make herself generally useful, or would go as companion to an elderly lady; best City reference. Address Governess, No. 366 Bowery, Robert Coddington's book store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; would take care of older children and sew; has best City references; is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN.—Select servants; Protestants; German, English, Irish, Scotch, colored, Swedish; City or country. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English Protestant girl, with the best City references; first-class seamstress; a thorough maid; can do some hair-dressing; wages not so much an object. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; very neat and tidy; willing and obliging; very best testimonials for honesty and sobriety. At Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS (COLored) solicits washing to do at her house; reliable, punctual, and prompt. Call at Mrs. J. W. Brown, No. 787 7th av., near 52d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried, no family; best City references. Call on or address W. H. W., No. 144 West 18th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; has lived with one of the best families in the City; can come well recommended. Address J. M., No. 120 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; BEST of City references. Call or address 32 East 40th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT married man, aged thirty-two years, one child two years old; would like rooms to live in, or engage as single man; is thoroughly temperate, neither drinks nor uses tobacco; can care and drive, milk, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS NOT afraid of hard work; is strictly temperate and steady; can give the best of City references. Address for one week, J. M., Box No. 49, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN as waiter in a private family; has excellent recommendations from families in New York and London. Address for two days G. N., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

CORRESPONDENT.—WANTED IN THE OFFICE of a manufacturing house, a young man to assist in correspondence; state experience, age, if married, references, and salary will accept. Address J. B. J. & CO., Post Office Box No. 5,463.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED PROTESTANT CHRIStian lady of refinement, as companion to an only child about eight years of age, and to take a general interest in the household; undoubted testimonials required. Apply to C. E., Box 1,140 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL IN A business paying $25 per day profit. Address STONE, Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—A DESIGNER FOR LADIES' SUITS; one who has had experience in a retail store preferred. Apply to S. S. MILLS & CO., No. 364 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this bureau until Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. the 20th of January, 1875, for the delivery of 50 tons of Manila Hemp, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, subject there to the usual inspection and Government tests.

Samples of the quality required can be seen at the commandant's office, at the said navy-yard, where all information can be obtained.

The price of the Hemp offered must include its delivery at the navy-yard.

Two satisfactory securities must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

The bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it is deemed best for the interests of the Government.

Any of the Hemp that is rejected is to be immediately removed from the navy-yard, otherwise will remain there at the bidder's risk until removed.

Envelopes must be marked "Proposals for Hemp," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM!
POSTPONEMENT.
BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Mr. Barnum regrets that, contrary to his usual custom, he is obliged to ask the indulgence of the public and announce that it is impossible to produce his
GREAT HOLIDAY PANTOMIME
on the date advertised.
The immense amount of labor necessary to successfully bring it out has been underestimated even by himself.
ITS GRAND PRODUCTION
will take place
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 23.
THE REGULAR PERFORMANCE
WILL BE GIVEN
On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS.
THERE WILL BE NO MATINEES
until the production of the piece. The entire intervening time (except the evenings) must be devoted to rehearsals.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING
FULL AND COMPLETE PERFORMANCE!
FULL AND COMPLETE PERFORMANCE!
FULL AND COMPLETE PERFORMANCE!
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
OF THE BRILLIANT HOLIDAY SEASON!
OF THE BRILLIANT HOLIDAY SEASON!
OF THE BRILLIANT HOLIDAY SEASON!
THE DAZZLING
EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME,
EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME,
EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD.
INTRODUCING 800 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!
BALLET OF 300 PREMIERES AND CORYPHEES!
This grand spectacular, dramatic, and mechanical pantomime, involving an actual expenditure of $53,000, will be repeated at each AFTERNOON and EVENING entertainment during the holidays.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Commences at 8. Carriages, 10:45.
THIS EVENING, Massinger's celebrated play,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS,
most enthusiastically received on Monday evening.
Sir GILES OVERREACH..........Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
Who has been specially engaged to give perfectness to the comedy revivals. Other characters by Messrs. D. H. HARKINS, G. DEVERE, JAS. LEWIS, JENNINGS, PEAKES, Misses ANNIE GRAHAM, SARA JEWETT, MORTIMORE, CONGDON, and other members of the Fifth Avenue Company.
⁂ TO-MORROW EVENING—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. THURSDAY EVENING—THE HONEYMOON, with Mr. DAVENPORT as THE DUKE ARANZA. FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. CHRISTMAS DAY—A special matinée of MONSIEUR ALPHONSE. SATURDAY MATINEE—THE HONEYMOON. MONDAY NEXT—PYGMALION AND GALATEA, Gilbert's celebrated fairy comedy, and first appearance of
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ.
Box sheet now open for all the nights.
Business Manager..........................Mr. Stephen Fiske

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..............Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MISS EMILY SOLDENE'S
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT and WEDNESDAY EVENING,
also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 26, AT 1:30,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, ONLY TIME,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 25 and 26,
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
⁂ In rehearsal, Offenbach's latest Opera Bouffe, of which the music and libretto have just been received from Paris, where it is now the chief attraction,
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
⁂ Seats secured six days in advance at the box office and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 26, AT 2,
THEODORE THOMAS' SECOND
MATINEE, GRAND MATINEE.
Soloists, MISS EMMA CRANCH, Contralto.
MR. HENRY E. TIMM, Piano.
THE THOMAS GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission tickets, $1 each. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, can be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT, CHRISTMAS AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
the Imperial Spectacle,
THE BLACK CROOK,
☞300 BEAUTIES IN THE GRAND BALLET.
☞NEW TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

BRADLAUGH
ON
WASHINGTON and CROMWELL
at
LARGE HALL OF COOPER UNION,
on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS. TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 8 P. M.
George Vandenhoff,
NEW-YORK'S GREAT READER,
Will give one of his highly popular dramatic, literary, and humorous entertainments, made up from Shakespeare, the poets, and Dickens, in which combination he stands alone.
Part I.—Scenes from Shakespeare.
Part II.—Miscellaneous Poetry, serious and humorous.
Part III.—A good laugh with Dickens.
Prof. A. A. WILD, Organist.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, at the hall the day of the Readings.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FRED. PERCEY'S DRAMA OF
TO THE DEATH.
To commence with WANDERING STEENIE.
J. B. STUDLEY..........as..........WANDERING STEENIE

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-House, Broadway and 29th st.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
GREAT BILL FOR HOLIDAY WEEK.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY. Seats secured.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, 1874, at 4 P. M. Organist, GEORGE F. BRISTOW, of Zion Church, New-York; Vocalist, Miss HENRIETTA H. BEEBE, Soprano. Admission, 25c.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
Are the best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during the Holidays. Monthly installments received, or for rent until rent money pays for them. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Traveling and Local AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3,567.

A POSITION AS ORGANIST AT A CHURCH—either Protestant or Catholic—in this City, is desired by a lady, who is thoroughly conversant with the highest order of music. Satisfactory references as to ability, &c., will be given. Address ORGANIST, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS, MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, $25 cash, balance easy payments; 7⅓-octave, carved legs, every improvement, warranted. Pianos to rent, $5. CABLES, 6th av. and 23d st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

AN EXCELLENT "WEBER" PIANO, OF fine tone, overstrung, and but little used, for sale cheap, for cash. Can be seen at No. 137 East 44th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.
FOR SALE,
The one-half interest (a partner retiring,) in an old-established, retail dry-goods business, (in one of the best thoroughfares in New-York,) now in successful operation, having been in the possession of the present and preceding firm for forty-seven years, in the same line of business. For particulars, address MERCHANT, *Times* Office, New-York City.

PARTNER WANTED.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY is offered for a partner in the manufacturing and wholesale jewelry business, as one of the partners wishes to retire; the business has been established for more than ten years, and in one of the best locations in the City. Terms will be made very easy where security is satisfactory. Address A. DAVIS, Box No. 174 Times Office.

CAPITAL SECURED FOR MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, &c.—Undersigned have applications from numerous persons who desire to invest capital.
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents, No. 12 Wall st.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, UP-TOWN in a first-class location, doing a fine family trade; will be sold for half its value, as the owner has other business. Inquire of S. C. BRUSH, No. 143 Chambers st.

PARTNER WANTED—(SILENT) IN AN ESTABlished manufacturing business; capital required, $3,500. Address STERLING, Box No. 113 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................................Mr. A. M. PALMER
CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 8; OVER AT 11.
The management have great pleasure in announcing the POSITIVE PRODUCTION on Monday evening, Dec. 21, of

THE TWO ORPHANS

a grand, romantic drama, in four acts and seven tableaux, by Adolphe D'Ennery (author of "Don Cæsar De Bazan") and adapted expressly for this theatre by HART JACKSON, Esq. It will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, and with the following cast:
Chevalier Maurice de Vaudrey.........
Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.
Count de Linieres, Minister of Police....
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Picard, valet to Chevalier de Vaudrey..
Mr. STUART ROBSON
Jacques Frochard, an outlaw....Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Pierre Frochard, the cripple..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Marquis De Presles...............Mr. JOHN COGSWELL
(His first appearance here.)
Doctor, of the Hospital St. Louis.......Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Lafleur, in the service of the Marquis de Presles..................Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Martin, a citizen of Paris..Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON
Chief Clerk to the Minister of Police..
Mr. W. H. WILDER
Officer of the Guard...............Mr. JOHN MATHEWS
De Mailly.......................................Mr. BOLTON
D'Estrees.......................................Mr. RAYNOR
Servant to Count De Linieres........Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
Footman..............................Mr. C. M. COLLINS
Marianne, an outcast..............Miss ROSE EYTINGE
Who has kindly consented to play this part in order to strengthen the cast.
Countess Diane de Linieres......Miss FANNY MORANT
Louise, } the two { Miss KATE CLAXTON
Henriette, } orphans { Miss KITTY BLANCHARD
(Her first appearance here.)
La Frochard, mother of Jacques and Pierre..............................Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
Sister Genevieve, matron of La Salpetriere.............................Miss IDA VERNON
(Her first appearance here.)
Victorine, with song......................Miss ELLA BURNS
(Her first appearance here.)
Julie.........................Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
Florette............................Miss KATE HOLLAND
Cora..................................Miss CORA CASSIDY
Sister Thérese...................Miss HATTIE THORPE
Ladies, Gentlemen, Soldiers, Servants, Nuns, &c., &c.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENES:
Tableau 1—Place Pont Neuf.
Tableau 2—Illuminated Terrace and Garden at Bel Air, near Paris.
Tableau 3—Private Office of the Minister of Police.
Tableau 4—Place St. Sulpice.
Tableau 5—Henriette's Lodgings.
Tableau 6—Court-yard of the Prison of La Salpetriere.
Tableau 7—Boat-house on the Bank of the River Seine.
The scenes all designed and painted by Mr. R. MARSTON.
The music composed and arranged by Mr. H. TISSINGTON.
The properties by Mr. W. HENRY.
The gas and lights by Mr. CHAS MURRAY.
The costumes by Mr. T. W. LANOUETTE.
The whole produced under the stage direction of Mr. JOHN PARSELLE.
CHRISTMAS DAY—First matinée of the TWO ORPHANS.
SATURDAY, Dec. 26—Second matinée of the TWO ORPHANS.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—EVERY EVENING, in a revised edition of his highly successful Monologue, BEGONE DULL CARE. The entire press is unanimous as to the marvelous rapidity and wonder with which each change of character is effected. Never has such a versatility of voice, features, and embodiment been exhibited in any entertainment of modern times.

MACCABE'S PERSONATIONS, VOCALIZATIONS, DELINEATIONS, DEMONSTRATIONS, IMPROVISATIONS and REALIZATIONS, all blended in
MIRTH'S BUDGET, RICH AND RARE.
FREDERIC MACCABE'S
BEGONE, DULL CARE,
replete with eccentricities of the most novel kind, will be one of the leading attractions of New-York during the Christmas Holidays. Special MATINEES of surpassing excellence will take place on CHRISTMAS DAY, and SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—EVERY EVENING, in 24 of his Original, Bright, and Delightful PERSONATIONS AND SONGS.
Elegant, novel, and diversified; replete with intensely comic situations. Every taste suited. Beautiful Melodies, Operatic Selections, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism, and Character Delineations.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved seats, 50c. extra; Juveniles under 12 years of age, half price.
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

ACADEMY. MLLE. ALBANI—LOHENGRIN.
THREE GRAND FAREWELL NIGHTS of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY, Dec. 28, Twenty-eighth Subscription Night, Wagner's most successful Grand Opera,
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI.......................................ELSA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Signori CARPI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, HALL.
Increased Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director............................Signor E. MUZIO
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, Brooklyn Academy.
IL TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, Twenty-ninth Subscription Night—MLLE. ALBANI.
Admission, $2. Reserved Seats, $1 extra. Boxes, $12, $16, and $20, according to location.
Box-office opens at the Academy for sale of seats for any one of the Three Farewell Performances on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 9 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DEC. 27
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, AT 8.
By the
PUPILS of the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY of MUSIC, who will on this occasion, through the courtesy of MAX STRAKOSCH, Esq., have the valuable co-operation of several renowned ARTISTS of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Together with a GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.......MAX MARETZEK
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Boxes, $8 and $12. Family Circle, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at the box-office of the Academy, on and after Thursday.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

PARK THEATRE.
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND,
In Mark Twain's drama,
COL. SELLERS.
NINETY-NINTH PERFORMANCE, TUESDAY, Dec. 22.
ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY.
GALA NIGHT.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEE SATURDAY AND CHRISTMAS DAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE,
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE,
58th st. and 3d av.
58th st. and 3d av.
L. B. LENT, Director.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT..Director
Will open for a short season at
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE,
58th st.,
between 3d and Lexington avs.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.
PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
DAILY MATINEES at 2:30.
☞ Performances exclusively confined to Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic exercises.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN
CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT
of the
R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUMS OF BROOKLYN
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.
The youthful American prima donna,
Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE,
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
Chorus of TWO HUNDRED VOICES, and many volunteers will appear.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.
GEO. VANDENHOFF
Will reply to
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE'S
STRICTURES ON THE THEATRE,
at STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seat 75 cents. Tickets now on sale at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Same lecture at Brooklyn Academy, Dec. 21.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Fanny Denham, Maud De Moine, Mlle. Lavenia,
Gussie Walby, Charles Vincent, G. W. Pike,
Harry Fancher, James Welch, Harry Sheldon.
First appearance of Mlle. DE VALARIE.
Third week of Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD.
Can Can 9:30. Performance to conclude 10:30.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.
"While the Silver Tints the Gold," answer to "Silver Threads," C. D. Blake, 40 cents. "Not a Bird on the Wing," song, Mrs. Bergholz, 40 cents. "Somebody Watches and Waits for Me," Frank Howson, 30 cents. "Not Lost Forever," 40 cents, and "Hark, What Mean those Holy Voices," 50 cents, both by J. R. Thomas. "Benedictus for Christmas," 60 cents, and "Christmas Bells of St. Thomas," 50 cents, both by George W. Warren. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

THE FAIR NOW OPEN IN MASONIC TEMPLE, corner of 6th av. and 23d st., by the Ladies' Union Relief Association, in aid of sick and disabled soldiers, will be continued on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22. The tables are filled with everything requisite for this holiday season, and must be sold before closing.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—[illegible] LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SHOOTING OF CAPT. BOURNE.

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF THE DECEASED—THE INQUEST—THE JURY FIND A VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The sad accident, which, on Sunday, caused the death of Captain Isaac Bourne, of the Second Police Precinct of Brooklyn, called forth yesterday a universal expression of sympathy for the bereaved wife and children of the deceased. Next to the sorrow stricken widow and fatherless children the keenest sufferer is, perhaps, Mr. J. C. Pollock, the unfortunate young man in whose hands the pistol exploded which caused the death of Captain Bourne. He has neither slept nor eaten since the accident, and at the inquest yesterday appeared pale and haggard. It is said that during the night he was almost crazed with grief. At nine o'clock yesterday morning a meeting of the Police Captains was held in the Inspector's room at Police Head-quarters, for the purpose of taking suitable action in reference to the death of their associate. Capt. Joel Smith presided, and the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The dispensation of a mysterious Providence has summoned to his last, long home our late associate, Capt. Isaac S. Bourne, of the Second Precinct; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his untimely and lamented death we lose the co-operation and friendship of a man whose clear head and kind heart always commanded our warmest respect and esteem.

Resolved, That while we do sincerely deplore the death of Capt. Bourne, we cannot permit this occasion to pass without expressing our heartfelt sympathy with the wife who is widowed and the children who are orphaned by this unhappy event.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased associate.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our friend in a body, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

This morning the Captains will meet again for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday. A meeting was also held by the officers of the Second Precinct, at which resolutions of regret for the loss of their commander and of sympathy with his widow and children were passed. The Second Precinct Station-house was draped in mourning yesterday, and had its flag at half mast. The inquest was held in the station-house by Coroner Jones, the jury first viewing the body at the late residence of the deceased. During the proceedings the room in which the inquest was held was crowded to excess.

Sergt. Carrougher, who was on duty in the station-house at the time of the accident, was the first witness called. After stating the time at which Pollock entered the station-house on Sunday, and giving in substance the conversation which led Capt. Bourne to go into his private room for the purpose of exhibiting his pistols, as published in yesterday's TIMES, the witness proceeded as follows: I can't say that Capt. Bourne invited Pollock into his room. Pollock followed him in, and that is all I knew of it until I heard the report of a pistol in the Captain's room. I started for the room and met Pollock coming out of the door exclaiming, "My God, I've killed him." He handed me the pistol and I took him back in the room. (The witness was here shown and identified the pistol.) I saw the Captain lying in front of the desk. I knelt down beside him and tried to get him to speak, but he did not speak. I called for some one to go for a doctor, and placed a pillow under his head. I sent Pollock to a cell in charge of an officer. The Captain died in about three minutes after the shot, without speaking. I did not hear any angry words. The time was so short they did not have a chance to have any angry words. The conversation between them before they went into the room was of a friendly character. I have often seen Mr. Pollock at the station-house. I never knew of any difficulty between them; their relations were always friendly. I saw only one pistol out when I went into the Captain's room. The other pistol was in the drawer. I can't say whether the other pistol had been snapped. Myself, Capt. Bourne, and Mr. Pollock were in the station before the shooting. The doorman was passing in and out.

To the Coroner—Capt. Bourne had been in the habit of showing his pistols freely to different persons; Mr. Pollock was not excited or intoxicated up to the time the pistol was discharged.

J. T. Heege, a gunsmith and expert, next testified that he had examined the pistol with which Capt. Bourne had been shot. He said it was in perfect order and that the trigger did not move too freely.

Lewis Lewis, an officer in the District Attorney's office, testified that he was in the Second Precinct Station-house just before the shooting, and heard the conversation between Capt. Bourne and Pollock. He said: Capt. Bourne took his pistol from his pocket and Pollock took hold of it. I did not like the position he held it in, and told him to point it in another direction. I thought he was careless about it, but I am timid about fire-arms. He did not intentionally present it at me. I did not think Pollock was sober, but I would not swear he was drunk. He acted like a man that had been drinking. The Captain invited Pollock into his room.

Sergt. Carrougher was recalled, and testified that Pollock was not under the influence of liquor. Capt. Bourne, he said, was fearless about fire-arms, but would not put them in the hands of a drunken man.

Officer Caraccioli testified that Pollock fell on his knees after the shooting and commenced crying. He appeared to be very much affected—nearly crazed. The witness further testified that he took Pollock to a cell.

De Witt G. Ray, city editor of the *Argus*, testified that Pollock was a sober, industrious man, of good character. Pollock himself was then called. His testimony contained nothing new. He related the facts connected with the shooting substantially as they were published in yesterday's paper. Some other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was not of importance. When the case was given to the jury a verdict was promptly rendered to the effect that the shooting of Captain Bourne was purely accidental. Mr. Pollock was then discharged.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

ELECTING A CITY FATHER FOR TEN DAYS—DEBATE ON PROPOSED CITE FOR A NEW STATION-HOUSE IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

The novel, if not unique, ceremony of electing a City Father for ten days occurred yesterday in the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The chair to be filled was that of the late Henry A. Linden, who was buried on Sunday. Mr. Peter B. Masterson, the candidate for his mantle—although aware that his term of office, and that of the board itself, would expire in ten days—awaited, at a convenient distance, the announcement of his election with of an amateur Assemblyman. He was not kept long in suspense, for after President Strack had taken the chair, Mr. Keating moved that Mr. Masterson be chosen to take the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Linden, and the motion was carried. Then the new City Father entered the chamber, and, observing his predecessor's chair shrouded in crape, took a seat near the Clerk's desk. He thanked the board for the honor conferred upon him, and said he would hand over the salary of his office to Mr. Linden's family.

Having elected one City Father, an effort was made to choose another in place of Assistant Alderman Wisser, who went to Germany five months ago and has remained there ever since, with the intention, it is said, of making it his home for life. Mr. Wisser tried to get his salary through a power of attorney, but failed.

Mr. Brucks offered a resolution that Mr. George F. Betts, one of the clerks of the board, be elected to take his seat.

Mr. Wade objected upon the ground that there was no vacancy in the board. He hoped the members would act with due consideration in the matter, as they might, by filling the place of a member whose seat was not declared vacant, invalidate the future proceedings of the board.

Mr. Clancy replied that there was a vacancy as Mr. Wisser had taken up a residence in Germany.

Mr. Simonson thought that a vacancy should first be declared before the board could proceed to fill it. After some further debate the matter was laid over.

The resolution providing for purchasing a site in Fifty-ninth street for the Nineteenth Ward Station-house was then called up.

Mr. Keating said he had made a personal investigation of the value of the property to be purchased, and he thought the price asked—$30,000—was reasonable. The Mayor and President Matsell were in favor of the resolution, and he was willing to be guided by their opinion on the subject.

Mr. Murphy—You have changed your tactics very lately. [Laughter.]

Mr. Keating—Because I investigated the matter.

The resolution was lost by a vote of 14 to 3, Messrs. Kelly, Murphy, and Theiss being in the affirmative.

A resolution providing for leasing Morrisania Hall for the Tenth District Court was called up and lost. The bills for entertaining the Lord Mayor of Dublin, as passed by the Board of Aldermen, were next presented, but there were not a sufficient number of votes to pass them. Mr. Wade objected to the claim of $300 for carriages made by Mr. Thomas Canary on the ground that the price should be $10 not $15 for each.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to issue $1,000,000 worth of bonds for the East River Bridge Company was laid over. After the transaction of some routine business, the board adjourned.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At the Teutonia Assembly Rooms a meeting of delegates of German Democratic ward organizations was held last night, for the purpose of reorganizing the German Democratic Central Committee. The meeting was called by a Committee of Organization, composed of Magnus Gross, Coroner Eickhoff, F. Henel, Philip Merkel, and Dr. Feodor Mierson. Coroner Eickhoff, who was elected temporary chairman, stated the new central committee was to be organized on the basis of the Syracuse platform. A permanent organization was effected by the election of officers as follows: President, Magnus Gross; Vice Presidents, Charles Schmidt and David Koehler; Secretaries, Charles Kinkel and Philip Gruenthal; Treasurer, John Frodgen; and [illegible] Traub, Sergeant-at-Arms. Magnus Gross, on taking the chair, said that [illegible] any middle party, such as they had affiliated with during the past two weeks. The meeting then adjourned.

WALL STREET.

THE FAILURE OF WRIGHT, THE WABASH "BULL"—HE IS EXPELLED FROM THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OTHER FAILURES.

Mr. H. R. Wright, whose failure on Saturday was announced in THE TIMES of Sunday, appeared before the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday, and told a story which, for plain and unvarnished impudence and hardihood, has never been equaled, even in Wall street, where impudence seems to be looked upon as one of the cardinal virtues. On Friday, he said, when he entered the Stock Exchange, he was carrying 1,800 shares of Pacific Mail, Wabash, and other stocks, his bank account was overdrawn $200, his margins were used up, and, in a word, he was thoroughly bankrupted. The stocks he was carrying were on account of one Cohn, a customer, who professed to be able to find a place for them, but instead of doing this, he asked at the very last moment whether they had been sold, saying that he thought it was a custom on Wall street to sell out stocks as soon as the margin guaranteeing them had been exhausted. Mr. Wright continued: "Of the stocks I was carrying there were 500 shares of Wabash. This stock closed weak on Friday evening, and I conceived the idea that I might go into the market on Saturday morning and steady it by purchases, in the hope that a rally might take place from which I might realize a handsome profit. I was a desperate man that morning. I had a father, mother, brother, and sister to support, was $1,000 in debt, and had nothing I could call my own but my seat at the Stock Exchange. When I went on 'Change on Saturday I did not expect to buy more than 2,000 shares, but my purchases had no effect, and I kept on buying until I held 16,900 shares. I sold 1,200 shares in one lot. This sale I gave to Mr. Doucher, who had been very kind to me, having taken down my purchases as I made them." (Wright bought 1,300 shares of Doucher and gave him the 1,200 share sale to make him secure.)

The Governing Committee expelled Mr. Wright on his own statement by the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, It appears from Mr. H. R. Wright's own statement that on Saturday last he bought 16,200 shares of stock when his bank account was already overdrawn and he knew he was bankrupt, thereby inflicting a heavy loss on this association; therefore

Resolved, That Mr. H. R. Wright be and is hereby expelled from the New-York Stock Exchange.

There were no new developments yesterday in the matter of the failure of H. N. Morgan & Co., butter and produce dealers, of No. 87 Warren street. It is generally believed that the liabilities of the firm will not exceed $100,000, though some small firms to whom they were debtors will no doubt be severely embarrassed. The failure is generally attributed to ill-advised speculation.

The failure of the firm of Fysche & Comings, brokers, was announced yesterday on the Stock Exchange, but no estimate of their liabilities could be obtained, though it is conceded they are not very heavy.

TRIAL BY JURY.

HOW BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED IN OUR POLICE COURTS—JUDGE BARRETT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Margaret Englehart was arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and brought before a Police Magistrate at Essex Market Court. There, she says, two papers were placed before her, one a bail bond and the other a waiver of her right to a trial by jury. Neither paper was read to her, and she thought they all related to the matter of bail. Subsequently she was brought to trial at the Court of Special Sessions, and there discovering her error, refused to plead to the charge. The trial proceeded, notwithstanding, and she was found guilty and sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $120. The prisoner was brought before Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, and the foregoing statement of facts submitted. The Judge said, whatever might be the result of this case, Magistrates and their clerks ought to be admonished to see to it in all cases, that people are not to be stripped of their rights through carelessness. People should be told in the ordinary way that they can have a jury trial, and asked whether they do or do not want it. The normal state of things in our institutions is a trial by jury, and the Constitution ought to be guarded by everything the Magistrates and clerks can do to notify and inform the parties, especially those of foreign birth. If magistrates and clerks were careless it would lead to great abuse. Everything depends on the good will with which the magistrate advises the prisoners.

At a later hour of the day the matter came before the court again, and the Assistant District Attorney produced one of the clerks of the Third District Court, who testified that he was present in court when the waiver was presented to the prisoner to sign, and that no explanation was made to her of the consequences of her act, or of her right to trial by a jury; that some of the prisoners brought before the court were themselves familiar with the provisions of the statute and made their election accordingly, but that in by far the majority of cases the magistrate neglected to inform the accused parties of their right to a trial by jury. It also appeared that when the case was called for trial at the Special Sessions Mr. Oliver, counsel for the prisoner, then insisted on her right to elect to be tried by a jury, and, this right being denied by the court, he refused to make any defense. Col. Spencer insisted that upon this state of facts, the Court of Special Sessions was clearly without jurisdiction, and the prisoner ought to be discharged from that conviction, without, however, waiving the right of the people to place her on trial before the Court of General Sessions, if deemed proper. Judge Barrett said, upon the facts the prisoner was clearly entitled to her discharge under her present conviction. It was clearly the duty of the Magistrate before whom the waiver was signed to advise the prisoner as to its effect, and having failed in that, the Court of Special Sessions was without jurisdiction. He therefore ordered the discharge of the prisoner on giving bail in $2,000 to appear for trial in the Court of General Sessions. Bail was subsequently furnished and the prisoner discharged from custody.

SAD RESULT OF THE STORM.

Hermann Spurr, alias Frank Arnold, entered the saloon and boarding-house of William Sieweste, No. 81 Division street, on Saturday night, and engaged lodging. He was so pleased with the premises that he remained there all through Sunday, mainly because the day was stormy out of doors, and had many drinks, &c. He gave in payment a check for $24 drawn on the Chemical National Bank, drawn by Henry Rosenheim and payable to "F. Arnold, Esq." On Monday morning, at a very early hour he was seized with an uncontrollable desire to sally out and see how the weather stood. The proprietor objected strongly, fearing his lodger might catch cold, and by forcible means detained him until the bank was opened, when the check was pronounced worthless. Mr. Spurr was arrested by Officer Leary, of the Seventh Precinct, and Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, held him in $500 bail.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

There was considerable excitement in Brooklyn gossiping circles yesterday in consequence of a rumor that Mr. Beecher had agreed to a compromise, and had consented to pay an indemnity in settlement of the suit now pending against him, in which Mr. Tilton is plaintiff. The report doubtless originated in the fact that Mr. Beecher has executed a mortgage for $15,000 on his house and lot in favor of the United States Trust Company, and it was at first supposed that the money was to be applied to the indemnity. This mortgage was executed on Saturday last, and the papers were filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday morning. Upon inquiry, however, it was found that the mortgage for $15,000 was made in order to pay off two prior mortgages, one for $5,000 and the other for $10,000, taken by the Brooklyn Savings Bank. Gen. Tracy, one of Mr. Beecher's counsel, when called on concerning the matter, without any previous knowledge of the facts, expressed the opinion that the mortgage was given merely to take up first mortgages, as he was quite certain that there had been no steps taken looking to any compromise or settlement other than such as will be made through the judgment of a court. He believed the suit would be tried, without fail, at the January Term of the court.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

Henry Williams, Charles A. Manning, alias "Mose," and John Doe, better known as "Yeller," charged with burglary on the premises of Mr. Albert Sewell, No. 68 West Forty-fifth street, were arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The facts of the case, and how they broke through the window of Mr. Sewell's residence, were fully described in yesterday's TIMES. The property stolen consisted of two gold watches and chains, two bracelets, and several rings and trinkets; also three sealskin jackets, and other clothing. Some of the property, as well as pawn-tickets for other portions of it, was found on the persons of the prisoners, and Justice Smith held them in $2,000 bail for trial.

LARCENY BY A POLICEMAN.

Officer Terence Flynn, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was yesterday committed by Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of stealing $24 from John Storck, of the Oriental Brewery. The alleged larceny took place in the brewery named on Saturday night, where the accused, with a friend, had gone for beer. During Storck's absence from the room Flynn, it is alleged, stepped into the office, stole the sum named, and departed without waiting for his beer, leaving his friend behind. In the court-room Flynn was recognized as an old offender. Between four and five years ago he was arraigned before Justice Kelly, then sitting at the same court, on a charge of passing worthless check upon one Callaghan. The case was sent to Special Sessions for trial, but was settled by Flynn promising to make restitution. Flynn was appointed a policeman in May last by Commissioner Gardner. Some years ago he was a porter in the old New-England House, in Roosevelt street, which was kept by a man named Reilly. On the death of Reilly Flynn married his widow, and came into possession of some property. After losing this through speculation and dissipation he cast off his wife, (an honest woman, who is now earning her living by washing,) and has since been leading a dissolute life.

THE LATE JAMES FISK.

CREDITORS DISSATISFIED WITH THE STATEMENT OF MRS. FISK—THE AUDITOR'S INVESTIGATION—SUITS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THE PRINCE OF ERIE.

The affairs of the late James Fisk, Jr., have again come before the public through the proceedings just commenced by the Auditor appointed by the Surrogate to examine into the statement of Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, widow of the deceased and executrix of the estate. On the 31st of January, 1872, letters testamentary were issued by Surrogate Hutchings to Mrs. Fisk, and on the 10th of the following July Mrs. Fisk caused an inventory of the estate of her deceased husband to be filed in the Surrogate's office. From this inventory it appeared that the appraised value of the testator's estate was $907,248 61. On the 2d of August, 1872, the executrix issued a notice for creditors of the estate to present their claims for settlement. She subsequently filed a statement to the effect that she had made sales and collections to the amount of $55,527 15, making a total value of the estate as then existing of $962,775 76. From the same statement it appeared that the amounts paid by the executrix to creditors of the estate, with alleged losses sustained by her, added to large sums for which suits had been brought against the estate, aggregated $1,104,080 62, leaving an apparent deficit of $141,304 86.

Several of the creditors of the estate, and two of the legatees, being dissatisfied with the statement of the executrix, on the grounds that she had made unwarranted and unauthorized payments, had allowed improper claims, and had not used due diligence in collecting debts due the estate, objected to the statement, which was in the form of a report, being confirmed by the Surrogate, and an auditor was appointed by the Surrogate to take testimony as to the mode in which the executrix had discharged her duties, and yesterday morning the case came on before the auditor for a hearing.

The creditors represented were Messrs. John F. Cole, Benjamin W. Blanchard, W. & J. Sloan, Brooks Brothers, and the Misses Rosie C. Morse and Minnie F. Morse, who were legatees under the will of an annuity of $2,000 each until marriage. Mr. William H. Morgan appeared for Messrs. Cole and Blanchard, and the executrix was represented by Mr. James M. Ball. Mr. Cole is creditor on a note given him for $500 by Mr. Fisk, and he also claims $2,800 for services rendered to Mr. Fisk, for whom he had acted as private secretary and as manager of the Grand Opera-house.

Mr. Ball asked for an adjournment on the ground of an unexpected and very pressing engagement, which application was opposed by Mr. Morgan, whose client, Mr. Cole, was anxious to immediately return to Boston.

Mr. Ball having ascertained that none of the objecting parties had reduced their objections to writing and filed them, said he thought that the better course would be to have the objections filed previous to proceeding with the testimony before the Auditor. Mr. Morgan said that he did not think this course was necessary, as under the order of the Surrogate, referring the matter, any of the creditors were at liberty to come at any time before the Auditor and make their objection, but he could present and have his objections filed almost immediately, if so required. He was anxious to proceed, and was desirous of having the executrix placed on the witness-stand at the opening of the proceedings, in order to question her in relation to portions of her accounts which he deemed incorrect or irregular. He also wanted to have the books and papers of Mr. Fisk relating to the transactions covered by the accounts of the executrix produced before the auditor, in order to make a comparison with her statement, as, he said, he had reason to suppose that the statement did not tally with the account-books. An adjournment was finally arranged, the creditors in the meantime to file written objections.

An examination of the statement of accounts made by the executrix shows that the watch, chain, and jewelry of Mr. Fisk remaining in her possession are valued at $5,000. Mr. Fisk's original interest of $8,000 in the stallion Jay Gould is set down among the "lost" assets. A bill of James Irving for $443 79 was paid by the executrix on the 29th of February, 1872, and in May, 1873, she has recorded a payment to Fiel & Shearman, her husband's counsel, of $20,000. Among the suits pending against the Fisk estate are three "Black Friday" cases brought by Albert Speyers to recover an aggregate amount of $550,000, and two suits by Helen Josephine Mansfield, one to recover $20,000 and the other $35,000. The executrix recites in her statement that she believed these suits to be unfounded, and is of opinion that the amounts sued for cannot be recovered. Mr. Fisk bequeathed all his property to his wife except $100,000 worth of stock of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, which he left to his sister, Mrs. Mary G. Hooker, and annuities of $3,000 each to his father, James Fisk, and his mother, Love C. Fisk, and of $2,000 each to the Misses Morse.

THE SEAMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

A numerously attended regular meeting of the Seamen's Protective Association was held last evening at the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street, Dr. William F. Thoms, the President, in the chair. After the routine business had been disposed of, and a large number of new members added to the roll of the association, the question of "blood-money" was vehemently discussed, and a resolution adopted as the first practical step toward the entire abolition of this system of fraud, that no member surrender his "due bill" to boarding-house masters until the latter have placed the sailor's baggage on board the ship on which he is about to sail. The "due bill" is the advanced note given the sailor by the ship-owners, and is invariably demanded by the boarding-house keeper in payment for board. Although in nine cases out of ten the amount of money called for by the note almost doubles the sum owing to the boarding-master, the sailor seldom, if ever, receives the balance. After the adoption of the resolution, the motion made at the last meeting held in Botanic Hall to the effect that boarding-masters who do not practice the various systems of defrauding Jack, be held as eligible to honorary membership, was voted down. After unanimously adopting a resolution pledging themselves not to board in any house where intoxicating drinks were retailed, the association adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

A WARM SPRING INDIAN AMONG THE BAXTER STREET NEGROES.

William Mitchell, a colored man, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with stealing a cap, coat, and $2 in money from the person of a Warm Spring Indian named Hanson Dunn. On the night of the 15th of December Dunn indulged too freely in fire-water, and, while stupidly drunk, found his way into the court-yard of No. 44 Baxter street, one of the vilest spots in that vile locality. On recovering consciousness next morning the Indian found that his coat, hat, and boots, together with $2 in money, had been stolen from his person. On the trial the Warm Spring, who spoke just enough English to make himself understood, admitted having been very much under the influence of Baxter street benzine, but pointed out Mitchell as the man who stripped him. Another negro named John Henry Adams, residing in the same rookery with Mitchell, at No. 44, was called by District Attorney Nolan, and testified that he heard the prisoner order the Indian to take off his coat, but being in bed at the time, did not see him. The evidence against Mitchell was insufficient to convict, and he was acquitted.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The joint committee of the Common Council on the obsequies of the late Mayor Havemeyer met yesterday, and passed a number of bills for crape, &c. They declined, however, to audit the claims for carriages at $15 each—$10 being deemed a reasonable and sufficient price.... Mr. Peter B. Masterson, the newly-elected Assistant Alderman, took the oath of office yesterday, before Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court.... Commissioners Stern and Laimbeer, of the Department of Charities, had interviews with Mayor Vance yesterday. ....The pay-rolls of the public schools for December are being prepared in the Finance Department, so as to be paid before the Christmas holidays.... An informal meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday in the Mayor's office. The object of the session, which was private, was to exchange views on the amendments to the budget for 1875, as passed by the Board of Aldermen. Mr. William H. Neilson was present, and it is said that he strongly urged the board to reinsert the items of $186,000 which were stricken from the estimate of his department. It is stated on good authority that every member of the board will vote to put back the items. Another informal meeting will be held to-day, so as to effect an agreement upon the entire budget.

A TRIAL DELAYED BY THE ILLNESS OF A JUROR.

When the trial of Moses Chamberlain, who was indicted by the United States Grand Jury for sending scurrilous postal cards through the mails, was about to be resumed yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, it was discovered that Mr. Nathan Meyer, one of the jurors, was absent. His brother, who was present to answer for him, stated to Judge Benedict that he was too ill to appear in court, as he was suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration. Mr. Meyer's counsel also made the same statement to the court. Judge Benedict said that, as the case had already been delayed for several days, Mr. Meyer ought to attend, if he could possibly do so, and directed that a United States Marshal should call at Mr. Meyer's residence, with a physician, during the afternoon, to ascertain his exact condition, and report the same to the court. Assistant District Attorney Purdy then gave notice that if Mr. Meyer was unable to attend this morning he would move for permission to summon a new panel of jurors and commence the trial again. It will be remembered that Mr. Meyer was arrested on Thursday evening last and taken to the Tombs Police Court, where he was committed in default of $1,500 bail to answer to a charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses. He subsequently gave bail, and has been suffering from nervousness ever since. The court was then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

A LOW-PRICED FORGER.

William Bryson, a native of Canada, aged twenty-nine, residing at No. 143 West Thirty-ninth street, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Murray at the Tombs Police Court, charged with forgery. Mr. Charles A. Clark, the Deputy Assistant Clerk in the Controller's Office, testified that Bryson yesterday presented at his desk a certificate of the appointment of Michael Powers as Poll Clerk of the Twenty-second Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and said he was the person mentioned therein, and demanded the pay due him for the services rendered. The witness believed the statement and gave him a warrant on the City Treasury for $7 50, the sum due Powers. Bryson signed the name of Michael Powers to a pay-roll in the Department of Finance and took the money. He pleaded not guilty and was held to answer in the Court of General Sessions in default of $500 bail.

A BUTTER THIEF ARRESTED.

Michael Chambers, alias Michael Tracy, was arraigned before Justice Murray at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. Mr. J. Palmer Strong, a merchant doing business at No. 461 Greenwich street, appeared against him and complained that Chambers had broken into his store on the night of the 17th instant, and stolen four tubs of butter containing 100 pounds each, and a tin box containing $15 in money, all of the value of $140. Policeman Michael Bow, of the Fifth Precinct, testified that on the morning of the 18th inst. he saw the prisoner standing in the doorway of the house No. 52 Vestry street, and that so soon as he came in sight the prisoner ran to the upper part of the premises, and then down into the cellar, where he was arrested. A tub containing 100 pounds of butter, which had since been identified by Mr. Strong as his property, was found in the same cellar. The prisoner was fully committed to answer.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

About 7 o'clock last evening, George Jameson, aged forty, residing corner of Duffield and Concord streets, and his son-in-law, James B. Allair, quarrelled about family matters. When the quarrel was at its height, Allair suddenly pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired two shots at his father-in-law. The first shot entered the left cheek, coming through the mouth. The second entered the left breast. After firing the shots, Allair fled from the house, and has not since been arrested. Dr. Fleck, of Duffield street, attended Mr. Jameson. He pronounces the wounds serious, but not likely to prove fatal.

[Advertisement.]

Fur Caps and Gloves and Walking Canes are suitable gifts from the ladies to their gentlemen friends, and a handsome umbrella is a nice present from a gentleman to a lady. Make your selections at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
CLOCKS.
MARBLE,
BRONZE,
ENAMELED,
TRAVELING,
(CATHEDRAL CHIMES,)
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LEATHER GOODS.
RUSSIA TRAVELING-BAGS,
DRESSING AND TOURISTS' CASES,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
WORK-BOXES,
FOLIOS, &C.
FANCY ARTICLES.
NEW DESIGNS IN GILT ORNAMENTS.
CARD-RACKS,
ASH-RECEIVERS,
CIGAR-STANDS,
AND LIBRARY SETS.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

GREAT
AUCTION SALE
OF SUPERB
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
KURTZ GALLERY,
NO. 6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY
EVENINGS AT 7:30.
COMPRISING BRONZES, CLOCKS, VIENNA, GILT, LEATHER, AND STEEL GOODS, JUST IMPORTED BY ONE OF THE LARGEST HOUSES IN THIS CITY AND PARIS.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THIS SALE, AS THE GOODS ARE THE MOST ELEGANT EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
THE WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT, THE PIANISTA, WILL BE ON EXHIBITION, A MECHANICAL ATTACHMENT FOR PLAYING ON THE PIANO, AND WHICH CREATED SUCH EXCITEMENT AT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Holiday Present
OF
AFFECTION AND CHARITY
FOR
WIFE, MOTHER, SISTER, OR FRIEND,
A
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE,
AT THEIR NEW SALESROOM,
NO. 44 FOURTEENTH ST.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
WILL BE KEPT OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

STEINWAY.
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR,
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.
Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:
The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.
This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.
Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.
$20
Will buy a FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Every Bond purchased on or before
MONDAY, JAN. 4,
will participate in the
THIRD-SERIES DRAWING,
to be held on
JAN. 4, 1875.
CAPITAL PREMIUM,
$100,000.
The proceeds of the sales of these Bonds will be used for the erection of a Permanent Exhibition Palace, to be erected on the grounds of the Company, situated on 98th to 102d st., from 3d to 4th av.
These Bonds will make a splendid Christmas or New-Year's present, as there is no risk of any loss.
Every Bond will be redeemed with a
PREMIUM.
Address for circulars, full information, and Bonds,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 23 Park row, New-York.
(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)
Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order.

This space was engaged by Howard & Co., No. 222 5th av., but they are so busy that they have not time to write an advertisement.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Offer a Fresh Assortment of
SEAL-SKIN FURS,
INCLUDING A CHOICE LOT OF
Seal Sacques,
AT PRICES FROM $100 TO $200.
ALSO A NEW LOT OF
FUR TRIMMINGS,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Sable, Mink & Ermine Furs
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NOS. 502—504 BROADWAY,
Wholesale and Retail.

DECKER BROS.
MATCHLESS
PIANOS.
33 Union square, N. Y.
DECKER BUILDING.

CHICKERING
PIANOS.
THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, and First Grand Gold Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.
The Grand Prize Medal, WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.
AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st., N. Y.

FURNITURE
FOR THE HOLIDAYS, STANDARD GOODS.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
At R. H. MACY & CO.'S,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
of the most elegant designs for ladies and gentlemen, [illegible] prices.

NEW
WAREROOMS.
Bradley, Pray & Co.
(LATE OF NO. 553 BROADWAY,)
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 25 Union Square,
WHERE MAY BE FOUND A COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SUPERBLY FINISHED
CARRIAGES
AND
ROAD WAGONS,
Of Our Own Manufacture.
ALL MODERN STYLES, FROM THE BEST FOREIGN AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS. PRICES AS LOW AS THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE BEST MATERIALS AND THE MOST THOROUGH WORKMANSHIP WILL ADMIT.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FAMILY SLEIGHS, MADE BY JAMES GOOLD & CO., OF ALBANY; ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF PORTLAND SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
No. 25 Union Square.

Silver-Plated Ware.
NEW AND RICH DESIGNS.
Made by a most valuable improvement in the mode of Electro-plating, by which the parts most exposed to wear receive an extra coating of silver.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York.
FACTORIES—WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

SHEPARD, LE BOUTILLIER & CO
No. 10 Maiden Lane and No. 865 Broadway,
Will offer on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, an Invoice of Thirteen Cases of FRENCH CLOCKS and BRONZES, by the steam-ship Frisia, which left Havre on the 5th inst.
These Goods are the newest and very latest patterns, and are well worth the attention of buyers before purchasing elsewhere, as they are offered at
WHOLESALE PRICES.

ROGERS'
STATUARY.
"The Tap on the Window."
A new group. Price, $15.
Inclose 10 cents for catalogue and prints to JOHN ROGERS, No. 212 5th av., up stairs, New-York.

SMITHS' NEW-YORK PALE ALE.
BREWERY, 18TH ST.,
BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVS.

225
CASES NOVELTIES
TO BE ADDED
TO-DAY.
If You Want to Save Money and Unnecessary Shopping, Visit the
Combination of European Manufacturers,
At Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway,
OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.
No Old Goods. Everything New and Fresh.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Not to be Had at any Other Store.
OPEN EVENINGS.

652 BROADWAY.
Holiday Presents.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES, and FANCY GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Just received, a fine lot of
LADIES' WATCHES
And Gold and Silver
CHATELAINE WATCHES.
Ve. J. Magnin, Guedin & Co.,
652 BROADWAY.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the Concert-room and my own house.
LUCCA. Your Uprights are extraordinary instruments, and deserve their great success.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.
WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion. They have no Rival anywhere.
Prices reasonable. Terms easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av. cor. Sixteenth st. N. Y.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one.
PERRGO, 33 Nassau St. N. Y.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW FANCY GOODS
AND
Fine Sheffield Cutlery.
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
Near Broadway.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIRS,
LONDON, 1851 AND 1862, PARIS, 1867 AND 1867, and AT TWENTY DIFFERENT EXHIBITIONS.
GRAND OPENING.
THONET BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of the Austrian BENT WOOD FURNITURE, from Vienna, Austria,
Depots at London, 124 High Holborn. Amsterdam, E. 247 Kalverstraat. Hamburg, 27 Hermannstrasse.
Depots at Paris, 15 Boulevard Poissonière. Brussels, 2 Boulv. Central. Berlin, W. 28 Leipziger Strasse.
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, DEC. 21,
at
808 BROADWAY. 808
MESSRS. THONET BROTHERS BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT AT THE REQUEST OF THEIR NUMEROUS AMERICAN FRIENDS, THEY OPEN AT NO. 808 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, A BRANCH OF THEIR WORLD-RENOWNED BENT-WOOD FURNITURE, CONSISTING OF DINING-ROOM, PARLOR, AND OFFICE CHAIRS; BEDSTEADS, LOUNGES, PIANO-STOOLS, SMOKING CHAIRS, &c.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DIRECTED TO THEIR RICH ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S FURNITURE.
ALL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY THEM COMBINE ELEGANCE OF STYLE, EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.
PRICES MODERATE AND ACCESSIBLE TO ALL.
LARGE SELECTION OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS

TEAS AND
COFFEES,
AT CARGO PRICES,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
In any quantity, from ONE POUND upward, at all stores of the
Great American Tea Co.,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
NOS. 31 AND 33 VESEY ST.
BRANCHES:
NO. 640 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 479 8TH AV., corner 34th st.
NO. 850 8TH AV.
NO. 324 SPRING ST.
NO. 215 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
NO. 589 FULTON ST., near Flatbush av.
NO. 163 GRAND ST., Williamsburg.

GOUPIL'S,
NO. 170 5TH AV.
ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Messrs. KNOEDLER & CO., successors to Goupil & Co., respectfully beg to invite the inspection of their varied selections of WORKS OF ART, as are
OIL-PAINTINGS,
by the most celebrated artists,
WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS,
ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.
GOUPIL'S.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These Instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an
UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE
which pronounces them
UNEQUALED
for their
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.
WARE-ROOMS, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO.

Drake & Baremore,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HARRISON & DOWLING, J. S. HARRISON, E. G. CLARK, AND OTHERS.
California Comb and Strained
HONEY
IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, NO GLASS.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union...	81¾	1000	North-western..	43¼
200	do	81⅝	900	do	43⅛
100	do	81	700	do	43
500	do	81⅛	1000	do	43½
1000	do	81¼	500	do	43¼
900	do	81⅜	1000	do.....c.	43⅛
1100	do	81½	700	do	43¼
400	do	81⅜	1000	do	43½
300	do	81⅝	600	do	43⅝
300	do	81⅝	500	do	43¾
300	do	81¾	700	do	43⅞
900	do.....s3.	81½	50	do	43½
900	do	81⅝	1800	do	44
200	do....u.r.c.	81⅜	400	do......s3.	44¼
100	Erie Railway	27¼	500	do......s3.	44
600	do.....c.	27⅛	600	do	43¾
600	do	27⅛	900	do	43⅞
1000	Pacific Mail	36½	500	do	43¾
1000	do	36¼	1100	do	43⅝
300	do	36⅜	100	do	43¾
2700	do	36½	600	do	43⅞
1400	do	36⅝	100	do	43¾
300	do	36¾	800	do	43⅝
400	do	36⅝	300	do	43¾
400	Lake Shore....s3.	79½	500	Toledo & Wab....	22½
1200	do	79¼	1000	do	22¾
1300	do	79½	500	do	23
1500	do	79¼	700	do	23¼
1400	do	79⅜	1700	do	23½
900	do.....s3.	79¼	800	do	23⅞
300	do.....c.	79⅜	2000	do	23¾
500	Ohio & Miss.	30	300	do	24
400	do	30⅛	500	do......s3.	23⅞
200	do	30	2000	do	23⅞
100	do	29⅞	500	do.....c.	23¾
500	do	30	500	do	23⅝
100	North-west'n Pf..	58½	800	do	23½
500	Union Pacific	34	2400	do	23⅜
1800	do	33⅞	1300	do	23¼
1300	do	33¾	700	do	23⅛
2300	do	33⅞	1000	do......s3.	23¼
900	do......s3.	33¾	2800	do	22⅞
1900	do	33⅝	500	do	23
600	do	33¾	500	do	23⅛
100	St. Paul.......s3.	36⅛	100	Rock Island	100½
200	do	36⅛	100	do	100⅞
300	do	36	200	do.......c.	100⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C. b. c.	121⅛	$500	U.S.5-20C.,'67	120¾
10,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65 b. c.	117⅜	3,000	U.S.5-20C.,'68	120¾
			10,000	U.S.5s,'81R.12	113¼
			15,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65	117½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn.6s,n. x c.	60	100	L. S. & M. S. b.o.c.	79¼
10,000	do....b. c.	60	800	do	79¼
19,000	N. J. Cen. C.	103¾	1000	do	79⅛
5,000	N. J. C. 1st C.	102¼	500	do	79
8,000	Chi. & N. W. C. C. Gold b'ds.	81½	200	do......s3.	79⅛
			2200	do	79¼
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	104½	100	do	79⅜
6,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	101½	300	do......b3.	79¼
1,000	do	101⅝	4300	U. Pacific...b. c.	33⅝
1,000	U. Pac. S. F.	77¼	2700	do	33¾
6,000	U. Pac. 7s, L.G.		300	do......s3.	33⅝
	b. c.	90	100	Chi. & N. W...b. c.	43¼
6,000	C. Pac. 1st, Cal.		700	do	43⅞
	& Ore. Branch	84½	500	do	43¾
8,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	67	500	do	43⅝
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	86	500	do......s3.	43½
1,000	C. Pac. 1st. San		500	do	43½
	Joa. B.....b. c.	83½	600	do	43⅝
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st,		500	do......c.	43¾
	St. L. Div.	67	600	do	43⅞
1,000	LaC.&M.8s, 1st	95	700	do	44
4,000	L. & N. C., '98.	87	1100	do	44⅛
1,000	H. R. 2d S. F.	105	900	do	44
5,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.	89	1000	do	43⅞
5,000	C., B. & Q. 8s.	114	600	do	43¾
8,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	108½	100	do......u. r.	43⅞
100	Quick Pref...b. c.	44½	100	do......b3.	44
20	U. S. Ex......b. c.	63	200	do	43⅞
400	Erie R........b. c.	27⅛	300	do......s3.	43¾
1000	do......s3.	27	800	do......s3.	43⅝
100	do......c.	27⅛	20	Joliet & Chi.	98½
1200	do	27	400	Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c.	58
100	Pacific Mail..b. c.	36½	100	do	58½
500	do	36⅜	100	do	59
100	do	36¼	500	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	100¾
200	do	36	400	do	100½
400	do	35½	600	do	100⅝
800	do......s3.	35¼	100	do	100⅞
800	do	34¾	700	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	36
100	do	34⅝	100	do	35⅞
600	do	34⅞	300	do	35⅝
400	do	35	100	do......c.	35⅝
100	do	34¾	200	do	35¾
100	do	34⅞	200	Atl. & P. Pref. b. c.	15½
2300	do	35	100	Mor. & Es.....b. c.	96⅛
800	do	35⅛	100	Chi., B. & Q...b. c.	107½
800	do	35¼	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	29⅞
700	do	35½	200	do	29¾
700	do	35⅜	300	do	29⅞
300	do......s3.	35¼	500	do	30
700	do	35	100	do......b3.	29⅞
600	do	34¾	300	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	23⅛
100	do......c.	35	700	do	22⅞
300	do....u. r. c.	34⅝	1000	do	22⅝
300	do	34⅞	1000	do	22½
500	do	34¾	300	do	22⅝
100	do	34½	400	do	22¾
2900	do	34⅜	800	do	22⅞
2100	do	34¼	1000	do	23
2300	do	34⅛	300	do	22⅞
200	do	34¼	300	do	23⅛
100	West. U. T. u. r. c.	81¾	2300	do	23¼
100	do..b. c. s3.	81½	1200	do	23
600	do	81⅛	300	do	22⅞
200	do	81⅛	300	do	23
900	do	81⅜	1600	do	23⅛
100	do......b3.	81⅜	100	do....u. r. c.	23⅛
100	do	81¾	200	do	23¼
1600	do	81⅝	100	do....u. r. c.	23⅛
100	do......c.	81⅛	100	do......c.	23⅛
60	Mich. Cen.	80	600	do......s3.	23⅛
100	Col., C. & I. C. b. c.	9¼	100	H. & St. J.....b. c.	25
500	do	9	100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	100⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,500	U. S. 5-20 C.,		600	North-western...	43½
	'67	120⅞	1000	do......s3.	43⅜
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,		1500	do	43¼
	'68	120¾	800	do......c.	43⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s. n. x C.	60	2700	do......s3.	43
10	Del. & Hudson	116	700	do......c.	43
300	Canton	59½	1100	do	43
300	Quicksilver	33½	200	do	43¼
600	Erie Railway	26⅞	500	do	43⅜
700	do	26¾	300	do	43⅝
200	do......c.	26¾	300	do......c.	43⅝
100	do....u. r. c.	27	100	do......u. r.	43¼
600	do	26⅞	200	do......u. r.	43¼
200	Atlan. & Pac. Pf.	15¼	100	do	43½
200	West. Union	81⅜	300	do	43⅝
300	do	81⅜	50	do	43⅝
600	do	81¼	200	do......s3.	43¼
500	do	81⅛	300	do	43⅜
1500	do	81	100	North-w. Pf..u. r. c.	58¼
100	do......b3.	81⅛	10	do	58
100	do......c.	81	500	Union Pacific..s3.	33½
600	do......s3.	81	300	do......s3.	33⅝
800	do......c.	80⅞	700	do......c.	33⅜
300	do	80¾	100	do	33⅜
1200	do	80⅝	400	do	33½
500	do	80⅝	300	do	33⅝
100	do	80⅝	300	do......s3.	33½
900	do	80¾	200	Rock Island	100⅝
500	do	80⅞	400	do	100¼
1800	do	81	200	do......s3.	100¼
400	do	81⅛	100	do	100
200	do....u. r. c.	81⅛	1600	do	100¼
1100	do	81¼	50	do	100½
300	do	81	200	do	100¼
300	do	81⅛	100	do......u. r.	100¼
200	do......x. d.	79	100	do	100⅜
800	do	81¼	100	Tel. & Wabash	23
1700	Pacific Mail	34	100	do	22⅞
100	do	33⅞	1100	do	22¾
1400	do	33¾	100	do....u. r. c.	23
800	do	33⅝	200	do	22⅞
1900	do	33⅝	200	do......c.	23
600	do	33⅞	800	do	23¼
900	do	34	100	do......s3.	23½
1200	do	33⅞	200	do......s3.	23¾
100	do....u. r. c.	33⅞	300	do	24
1500	do	34	300	do	23⅞
800	do	34⅜	200	do	23¾
800	do	34¼	200	do	23⅝
800	do	34⅛	400	do	23½
100	do......s30.	33⅝	200	do	23⅜
400	do......c.	34⅛	300	do......c.	23½
1100	do	34¼	100	Chic., B. & Quin..	107½
500	Lake Shore	79	100	St. Paul	35⅝
400	do	78⅞	100	do......s3.	35¼
900	do......s3.	78¾	300	do	35⅛
1500	do	78⅝	300	do	35¼
500	do......s3.	78½	100	do....u. r. c.	35⅛
900	do	78⅜	200	do	35⅝
800	do	78⅝	200	do....u. r. c.	35⅝
100	do	78½	300	do....u. r. c.	35½
600	do	78⅝	600	do	35¼
1000	do	78½	100	do....u. r. c.	35⅜
2600	do	78⅝	300	Ohio & Miss	29¾
900	do	78¾	100	do	29⅝
100	Panama	115	500	do	29½
100	do	114¾	200	do	29⅜
100	do	114½	200	do......b3.	29½
200	do	114¼	500	do......s3.	29¾
100	do	114	300	do	29¾
100	Han. & St. Jo. s3.	24½	100	C., C. & I. C. u. r. c.	9¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	113½	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	119⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	113½	1,000	U. S. 10-40s, C.	114½
			10,000	U. S. 6s. Cur..	117½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. Bds.	97¼	50	Panama	114
6,000	N. Y. C. 1st.		40	N. J. Cen.....b. c.	107¾
	Coup.....b. c.	114	1200	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	78⅞
7,000	U. Pac. S. F.	77¼	1100	do	79
2,000	U. Pac. 1st.	92⅛	500	do......c.	78¾
5,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88.	84	1500	do	78⅞
5,000	T. & W. 1st.		500	do......b3.	79
	St. L. Div.	67	700	U. Pacific. b. c. s3.	33¾
4,000	C. & N. W. C.		300	do	33¾
	C. G. Bonds..	81	2500	do	33⅝
1,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	90	200	do	33⅞
5,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st,		100	C. & R. I......b. c.	100½
	Carond't B...	72	300	do	100⅝
5,000	C. & N. W. I. Bds.	98	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	58½
2,000	T., P. & W. W. D.	69	100	C. & N. W.....b. c.	43⅜
15	Bk. of Commerce	120	100	do	43½
22	Fourth Nat. Bank	100⅛	700	do	43⅝
11	do	101	300	do....u. r. c.	43½
100	Con. Coal of Md.,		600	do	43½
	b. c.......x d.	44	1200	do	43⅝
400	W. U. Tel...b. c. c.	81⅜	800	do	43¾
100	do......b3.	81½	1000	do	43⅞
900	do	81⅝	2400	do......b3.	44
600	do	81½	600	T., W. & W....b. c.	23¾
400	do	81⅝	100	do	23⅝
700	do	81¾	100	do	23½
200	do......c.	81¾	300	do	23⅝
200	do......c.	81½	600	do	23¾
100	do	81⅝	200	C., M. & St. P..b. c.	35½
100	U. S. Ex.......b. c.	62½	100	do	35⅝
800	Pacific Mail..b. c.	34¼	100	do....u. r. c.	35⅝
200	do	34⅛	400	do	35¾
300	do	34¼	400	Ohio & Miss...b. c.	29⅞
800	do	34⅜	100	do....u. r. c.	29⅞
1200	do	34½	100	do....u. r. c.	29¾
100	do	34⅜	200	do......b3.	30
900	do	34¼	30	Morris & Essex..	96
100	do	34⅜	100	St. L., K. C. & N.	
200	do	34½		Pf.........b. c.	24½
1000	do	34⅞	200	do	25
1000	do	34¾	300	Erie Railway. b. c.	26⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100	Consol. Coal	44	200	Union Pacific	33¾
100	Atl. & Pac. Tel...	19	300	do	33⅞
400	Western Union...	81½	500	do	34
100	do.......x d.	79⅜	1200	do......b3.	34
100	do	81⅝	200	North-western....	43¾
500	do.......x d.	79¾	100	do......s4.	43⅝
1320	do.......x d.	79⅞	200	do	43⅞
1000	do......b3.	80	100	do....u. r. c.	43⅞
800	Pacific Mail	34½	400	do	44
800	do	34⅝	500	do	44⅛
100	do....u. r. c.	34⅞	1700	do	44¼
1000	do	34⅞	300	do......b10.	44¼
2700	do......b3.	35	400	do	44⅜
1300	do	35	100	North-west'n Pf.	59
200	do......b3.	35⅛	100	Pittsburg	88
1800	Erie Railway....	27	200	do	88⅛
400	do	27⅛	100	Rock Island	100¾
400	Lake Shore	78¾	100	do......b3.	100⅞
200	do......s3.	78⅞	300	do	101
1700	do......b3.	79	500	St. Paul	35⅝
500	do......s3.	79	200	do	35¾
100	do......b3.	79⅛	600	do	36⅛
500	do......s3.	79½	200	Toledo & Wabash.	23⅝
1000	do	79¼	100	do......b3.	23½
100	do......c.	79⅛	300	do	[illegible]
500	do	79¼	500	do	23⅞
500	do	79¾	300	do	23¾
1500	do	79½	700	Ohio & Miss...b3.	30
300	N. Y. C. & Hud...	100½	300	do	30⅛
100	do	100⅝	200	do......b3.	30¼
100	do	100¾	400	do	30⅛
200	C., C. & I. C.	9½			

MONDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

The Stock Market was much excited and quite irregular at the opening, and in the general turmoil it frequently happened that values at quite different prices took place at the same moment in the same stock. Western Union sold first at 81¾, then almost immediately at 81, and again at 81¾, in the course of the first half hour. Pacific Mail was tolerably steady, in the earlier and large transactions, at 36½@¼@36⅝; Lake Shore active at about 79¼, Union Pacific at 34@33¾, North-western quite Strong at 43¼@43@44¼@43¾, and Wabash feverish and unsettled at 22½@24@23. This latter was affected by the uncertainty attending the settlements of contracts made on Saturday with the wide differences in prices, and some apprehensions of failure both to receive and to deliver. The market continued fitful and nervous during the morning, and was very seriously depressed by the announcement of a suspension about 11 o'clock. The house in question, Messrs. Fyshe & Comings, is a new one, of only moderate means, and so far as is known has done a small business, not in any way connected with the leading movements. Its embarrassments are due to the recent breakdown in prices, and to a rumor, which we are happy to believe unfounded, of having lost heavily by the transactions of the broker who made default in his contracts on Saturday. Their dealings appear, however, to have been on both sides of the market, for stocks were bought in as well as sold out for their account. The case of H. R. Wright, the broker alluded to, was taken up by the Governing Committee to-day, and on his unblushing avowal that the enormous purchases of Wabash were altogether for his own account while he knew himself to be without means to pay for the stock, or to settle differences, he was promptly expelled from the board. His statement that he had no accomplices in the transaction is not altogether believed, though we are not without hope that it may be true. A further investigation will be made. The market became heavy and had almost the appearance of panic in the lighter speculations about midday, Pacific Mail being most conspicuous in a decline to 33⅝, on sales apparently to close up accounts for exhaustion of margins, North-western falling to 43, with the same general features, and some impression being even made upon Western Union, which for a moment sold as low as 80½. Lake Shore, too was depressed to 78⅜. It is said to be safe generally to begin buying when things look blackest, and in this instance numerous purchasers were soon found for all the principal stocks at a material improvement. The recovery was prompt and decided, though not sudden, and was continued throughout the rest of the day. The last prices were generally the best, except for Wabash and Pacific Mail, and in many cases the bid at the close is higher than the final sale.

Money was very easy at 4@3½@3 ⅌ cent., with most business at 3½, until a late hour, when 4 and even 5 ⅌ cent. was paid for balances. There were afterward abundant offerings at 4. We observed that people who have recently been large borrowers of stocks were in the market for considerable sums of money, and this circumstance tends to confirm a supposition that short contracts have been extensively covered, at least among the leaders of that side of the current speculation.

Gold has been quiet and steady within a moderate range, opening at 111 7-16, selling mostly at 111¼, and closing at 111 9-16, which was the highest price of the day, although 111⅝ was several times printed. No special feature is observable. The rates for loans were "flat" to 1-64 for borrowing, though in an exceptional case in the morning one per cent. per annum was paid for carrying. Clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank, $21,369,000; gold balances, $1,067,300; currency balances, $1,179,950. The Customs payments were $168,000, and the Sub-Treasury paid out in coin $58,000 for interest, and $11,000 for called bonds.

Governments are steady on a light business, the condition of the streets having rather tended to hinder trade. Prices are firm for all kinds, and ⅛@¼ better for 1881s, coupon, 1865s, registered, both old and new, 1867s and 1868s, coupon, and 10-40 coupons. Money is offered to the large dealers in great abundance at 2 ⅌ cent. on call. There have been a few small transactions with foreign markets, the imports being chiefly of 1862s from Frankfort.

Sterling Exchange is slightly firmer, though very dull; prime sixty-day bills are about $4 85, and sight $4 89¾@$4 90. The class of bills which sold at $4 84¼ on Friday, would bring $4 84½ or even a trifle more to-day. Latest advices by cable quote consols, for money, 91¾@91⅞, and for the account 92@92⅛. Old 1865s, 106⅝; 1867s, 107; 10-40s, 104⅛, and new fives 103⅛, substantially the same as on Saturday. The Bank of England gained £112,000 sterling in bullion on balance to-day. Money in open market is worth only 5¼ ⅌ cent. for discount of prime three months' bills, or ¾ ⅌ cent. less than the rate at the bank. French rentes, 61f. 42½c. Erie is last quoted 25 in London, and Erie preferred 2 ⅌ cent. higher, 42@43.

State Stocks are dull, and Tennessees rather lower, offered at 60, the price bid on Saturday. The second call of these securities was confused by a change of the hour, of which dealers did not all take timely notice. The dealings in Railroad Bonds were of a retail character, with a good inquiry for the favorite descriptions. North-western Gold Bonds are ½ ⅌ cent. lower, at 81. Wabash, First Mortgages, 84½@88, a decided improvement.

The Pacific Railroad issues were irregular and partly lower, closing as follows: Centrals, 95⅝@96; Westerns, 87½@88¼; Union Firsts, 92@92¼; Union Land Grants, 89@89½; Union Sinking Fund, 77@77¼.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Western Union	82	80½	81⅞	82
Pacific Mail	36¾	33⅝	35	35⅛
New-York Central	100¾	100½	100⅝	100¾
Harlem	....	....	*127	128
Erie	27¼	26¾	27⅛	27¼
Lake Shore	79⅜	78⅜	79⅜	79½
Wabash	24	22½	23¾	23⅞
North-western	44⅜	43	44¼	44⅜
North-western Pref	59	58	59	59½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	36⅜
Milwaukee & S. P. Pref	....	....	55½	56½
Ohio & Mississippi	30¼	29⅜	30⅛	30¼
Rock Island	101	100	101	101¼
Illinois Central	....	....	97	98¼
Union Pacific	34	33⅜	34	34⅛
Chicago, Bur. & Quin.	107½	107½	107½	108
Chicago & Alton	....	....	103½	105
Chicago & Alton Pref	....	....	108	112
Panama	115	114	114	114½
Pittsburg	88⅛	88	88	88¼
Fort Wayne	..	..	94⅝	95½
Michigan Central	80	80	80	81
New-Jersey Central	107¾	107¾	108	108½
Del., Lack. & Western	..	..	108⅜	108⅝
Atlantic & Pacific Pf	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
Missouri Pacific	..	..	46¾	47½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25	24½	24¾	25
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pf	..	..	33	34
C., C. & I. C.	9½	9	9	9½
Am. Dis. Tel. Co	..	..	39	40
Atl. & Pac. Tel. Co	19	19	19	19¼
Quicksilver	33½	33½	33¾	33½
Quicksilver Preferred	44½	44½	44	45
Adams Express	..	..	116⅛	117
Wells-Fargo Express	..	..	82½	83
Am. M. U. Express	..	..	61½	62¼
United States Express	63	62½	62	62½

*Ex dividend.

Total sales, 268,800 shares, including 50,900 Pacific Mail, 48,700 North-western, 41,200 Wabash, 36,400 Lake Shore, 33,200 Western Union, 25,600 Union Pacific, 8,700 Erie, 7,500 Ohios, 6,400 St. Paul, and 6,100 Rock Island.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Sixes, '81, r.	117⅛	117⅜	5-20s, '67, r.	117	117¼
Sixes, '81, c.	121⅛	121¼	5-20s, '67, c.	120¾	121
5-20s, '62, r.	113⅜	113⅝	5-20s, '68, r.	117	117¼
5-20s, '62, c.	113⅜	113½	5-20s, '68, c.	120¾	121
5-20s, '64, r.	115	115¼	10-40s, r.	113¾	114
5-20s, '64, c.	115¼	115½	10-40s, c.	114¼	114⅝
5-20s, '65, r.	117	117¼	5s, '81, r.	113⅛	113⅜
5-20s, '65, c.	117¼	117⅜	5s, '81, c.	113⅛	113⅜
5-20s, '65, n. r.	116¼	116½	6s, Currency	117¼	117½
5-20s, '65, n. c.	119½	119¾	Gold	111½	111⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.

Gold receipts	$279,700 00
Gold payments	57,184 96
Gold balance	51,332,478 78
Currency receipts	674,991 67
Currency payments	823,362 59
Currency balance	47,276,636 52
Customs	168,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF STATE STOCKS.

Alabama 5s, '83	38	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	110
Alabama 5s, '86	38	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	110
Alabama 8s, '86	52	N.C.6s, N.C.R.J.&J.	50
Georgia 6s	79	N.C.6s, N.C.R.A.&O.	50
Ga. 7s, new bonds	91	South Carolina 6s	30
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July,	26
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	26¼
Mo. 6s, due in '77	98	S. C. 6s, Non-F'd bds.	7
Mo. 6s, due in '78	98	Tennessee 6s, old	59
Mo. 6s, due in '79	97½	Tenn. 6s, new	59
Mo. 6s, due in '80	97½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	59
L.B., due '81 to '91 inc'l.	97	Virginia 6s, old	36
Han. & St. J., due '75	102	Va. 6s, new bonds	37
Han. & St. J., due '76	99	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	37
Han. & St. J., due '86	97	Va. 6s, ex mat'd 2d se.	40
N. Y. R. B. Loan	105	Va. 6s, def'd, 2d series.	11

The following were to-day's bids for City Bank shares:

American Exchange	112¼	German American	91
Butchers & Drovers	130	Hanover	101½
Central National	103	Irving	130
Chatham	137	Mechanics	138
Chemical	1500	Merchants Exchange	101
City	300	Nassau	105
Citizens	130	Oriental	150
Commerce	119	Park	135
First National	200	Peoples	143
Fourth National	99	Phenix	100
Fulton	150	Union	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	107½	C. & T. S. F'd	104½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	99	C. & T. New Bds	98½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	45	D., M. & T. Bds	100
Chic. & Alt. S. F.	100	B. & E. New Bds	99
Chic. & Alt. Inc.	100½	B. & S. Line 7s	100
Jol. & Chic. 1st	107	L. S. Con., Coup., 1st.	100
La. & Mo. 1st g'd	87	Mar. & Cin. 1st	103
St. L., J. & C. 1st	97	M. C. C., 7s, 1902	101¼
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st.	113	M. C. 1st, 8s, 1882, S.F.	111
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107½	N. J. S. 1st, 7s	29
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st con.	102⅛	N. Y. & N. H 6s	101
Cen. R. of N. J. c. con	103	N. Y. C. 6s, 1887	97
Am. D. & I. Bds	102	N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	102
M. & S. P. 1st 8s, P.D.	107¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, c.	113
M. & S. P. 7s, G. R. D.	84	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., 1885.	105
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D	80	H. R. 7s, 3d, 1875	100½
M. & S. P. 1st, H. & D.	75	H. 1st, 7s, Coup	107
M. & S. P. 1st, C. & M.	82	H. 1st, 7s, Reg	107½
Mil. & St. P. 2d	76	North Mo. 1st	86½
C. & N. W. con. bds.	88¼	O. & M. C., S. F'd	97
C. & N. W. coup. G. bs.	81	O. & M. Con	96½
Iowa M. 1st 8s	86½	Cen. Pac. G. Bds	95¼
Gal. & Chic. 2d	101	Cen. Pac. S. J. B	83¼
Winona & St. P. 1st.	75	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st.	84
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	104	West. Pacific bonds.	87½
Del., L. & W. 1st	101	U. Pac. 1st M. bonds.	92⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d	103	U. Pac. Land G. 7s..	89¼
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	105	U. Pac. Sinking F	77¼
Morris & Essex 1st.	108½	Pac. R. R. of Mo., 1st.	90
Morris & Essex 2d.	103½	Pac. R. R. of Mo., 2d.	81½
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	99¾	Pac. R. R. 7s, G. by Mo.	101½
Erie 1st Ext	102	C. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	102½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Col., C. & I. 2d M	25
Erie 3d 7s, '83	100	Alt. & T. H. 1st M	105
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97	Alt. & T. H. 2d M., Pf.	90
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95	Alt. & T. H. 2d M., Inc.	73
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	86	Bell. & S. I. 1st M., 8s.	95
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs..	86	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.	92
Han. & St. J. L. G.	104	St. L. & I. M. 2d M.	72
Han. & St. J. 8s C.	87	T., P. & W. 1st., W. D.	69½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	101½	Tol. & W. 1st. M. Ex.	86
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	42	T. & W. 1st. S. t L. D.	65
M. So. 7 p. c. 2d	100	Great West. 1st, '88.	80
M. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 p. c.	104½		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pk	1	Molasses, bbls	4,421
Beans, bbls	94	Beef, pks	194
Cotton, bales	9,056	Pork, pks	462
Flour, bbls	13,847	Cut-meats, pks	2, 42
Meal, bbls	100	Lard, tcs	4,064
Meal, bags	120	Lard, kegs	500
Wheat, bushels	3,000	Butter, pks	2,375
Corn, bushels	53,300	Cheese, pks	4,056
Oats, bushels	6,425	Oil-cake, pks	2,482
Malt, bushels	3,500	Rice, pks	41
Barley, bushels	1,000	Resin, bbls	1,025
Seed, bags	184	Spirits Turp., bbls	66
Dried Fruit, pks	316	Rice-chaff, bags	43
Eggs, bbls	506	Pea-nuts, bags	950
Copper, bbls	45	Skins, bales	32
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Sugar, hhds	434
Dressed Hogs, No	86	Sugar, bbls	74
Hemp, bales	21	Starch, pks	205
Hops, bales	280	Sumac, bags	28
Hides, No	4,916	Stearine, pks	80
Hides, bdls	913	Tallow, pks	200
Leather, sides	4,512	Tobacco, hhds	517
Lard-oil, bbls	55	Tobacco, pks	609
Lubricat'g-oil, bbls	194	Wool, bales	212
Moss, bales	70	Whisky, bbls	485

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand and held with firmness; sales 2,030 bags Santos by the Shepherdess on private terms. There have been no receipts of Rio or Santos at this port within a week. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening, 12,053 bags; Java, in invoices, 25c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery at unchanged prices. The export inquiry has been somewhat brisker, but not important. There has not been much call from any other source. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,336 bales, (of which 326 bales were placed on Saturday evening,) including 979 bales to shippers, 313 bales to spinners, and 44 bales to speculators. The demand for forward delivery has been fairly active. The earlier dealings indicated an advance of 1-16c. ⅌ lb., due, in part, to the absence of any definite information as to the prospects of the day's arrivals at the ports, the storm having interrupted telegraphic communication. The later transactions were at a lower range of prices, influenced, in part, by the heaviness reported from Liverpool. The market closed barely steady at the final quotations, which were about ⅛c. ⅌ lb. off the highest figures of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,900 bales, (of which 10,600 bales were on Saturday evening, and 19,300 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; January, 13⅞c.@13 27-32c.; February, 14 13-32c.; March, 14 13-16c.; April, 15 3-16c.@15 7-32c.; May, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; June, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; July, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; August, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c. ⅌ lb....Receipts to-day, 9,056 bales here, and 34,666 bales at all the shipping ports. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Good Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Low Middling	13⅝	13¾	14	14
Middling	14⅛	14¼	14½	14½
Good Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling Fair	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Very limited dealings have been reported in most kinds of State and Western Flour, since our last, though buyers have had the advantage as to prices on other than really desirable lines of shipping Extras, which have been offered reservedly and have been quoted firm. The purchases on export account have been on a restricted scale, and in good part, of Western stock grading higher than shipping Extras, within our range. The sales since our last have been 9,800 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 65@$4 15; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 75, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5 05@$5 15; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extras, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,700 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been very quiet, with values ruling weak, and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 670 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras.... Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in less demand, and quoted rather easier in price, within the range of from $4@$5 40 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales 315 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 40 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request, within the range of from $4 20@$4 75 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 40@$4 50 for fair to very good; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 10@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 650 bbls., mostly Western Yellow. Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling in lots at from $1 50@$2 ⅌ 100 lbs. Oat-meal dull, within the range of $7@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour has been in limited demand, within the range of $2 90@$3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Market quiet. Layer Raisins quoted down to $2 80 ⅌ box. Other articles about as before.

GRAIN—Business in Spring Wheat has been fairly active, chiefly on export account, at an advance of fully 1c. a bushel, closing firmly. The main dealings were in prime No. 2 stock. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but held with confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,500 bushels, at $1 17@$1 24 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 21 for prime Milwaukee, in store, and $1 21 for prime Chicago, afloat; $1 13@$1 15 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 15 for prime, afloat; $1 10@$1 13 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, closing at $1 13 for prime, afloat, and $1 11 for do., in store; $1 12@$1 13½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, mainly at $1 13 for good average stock; $1 06@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring; $1 05@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 26@$1 38 for poor to very choice White Western, in lots; $1 26@$1 31 for fair ordinary to choice Amber Western; $1 18@$1 25 for poor to choice Red Western, odd lots; $1 30 for very good White Genesee, to arrive....Corn has been in quite moderate demand at about former prices, closing weak. The inquiry has been mostly for the better grades of new. Sales have been reported since our last, of 53,000 bushels at 87c.@90½c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 89c.@90½c. for fair to prime; 92c.@95c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 89c.@90c., in part, for new White Western; 90½c.@91c. for new Yellow Western, and 90c. for new Yellow Southern....Rye dull; quoted at from 92c.@96c. ⅌ bushel....Barley inactive, but quoted about steady; sales 6,000 bushels Canada West, car lots, at $1 60@$1 62....Barley Malt in limited request, within the previous nominal range of $1 25@$1 75....Canada Peas neglected and nominal. ....Buckwheat in slack demand at about former rates. ....Oats have been quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted, mostly on local trade account; sales have been reported, since our last, of 46,000 bushels at 65c.@69½c. for very poor to strictly choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 69c.@69½c. for the best samples; 69c.@71½c. for White do. 69½c.@70c. for White State; 68c.@68½c. for Mixed State, car lots....Feed, in moderate jobbing demand, within the range of $22@$32 for poor to very choice, ⅌ ton....The stock of grain in store at this port to-day embraces 4,352,012 bushels Wheat, 1,019,706 bushels Corn, 50,899 bushels Rye, 214,706 bushels Barley, 144,179 bushels Malt, 933,743 bushels Oats, and 3,139 bushels Peas; showing a further increase in the stock of Barley and Rye, with a reduction in that of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Malt, and Peas, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,719,584 bushels, as against 7,013,150 bushels last Monday, and 3,772,653 this date last year....Bale Hay has been moderately sought after, chiefly on local trade account, at steady rates. Straw has been inactive at unchanged figures. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 55c.@60c. for fair to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 60c.@95c.; Clover, 50c.@60c. Rye Straw at 45c.@65c.; Oats at 45c.@55c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS—Dull at former figures.

HEMP—Has been inactive at unchanged rates. Of Jute Butts, 1,000 bales sold at 2¼c. currency.

HIDES—Steady, but rather quiet. Sales 1,500 Montevideo at 24½c., gold; 1,000 Matamoras, 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 974 Central American, and 120 bales dry Texas on private terms.

MOLASSES—A fair demand prevails for new crop New Orleans at steady rates; 180 bbls. sold, in lots, at from 62c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign product is attracting very little attention and is quoted nominal as to prices. The jobbing trade is unimportant. We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@58c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 58c.@66c., for good to fancy. Cuba product wholly nominal. Syrups have been in limited supply and fair request at buoyant prices, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ⅌ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been scarce and quiet on the basis of 34c. for hhds. and 37c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin generally dull, but quoted steady; Strained, $2 15@$2 20 ⅌ 280 lbs....Spirits Turpentine in good demand at a further advance, with sales reported of 296 bbls. at 37c. for merchantable.... Tar and Pitch inactive at former quotations.

PETROLEUM—Held with increasing firmness, but quiet. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5½c....Of Refined, 2,000 bbls. sold at 11⅝c., quoted at the close at 11¾c. ....At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 11⅜c.@11½c.... Refined, in cases, 16¾c....City Naphtha, 10⅝c.@10¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull and more or less nominal as to values, with old Western Mess, in lots, quoted at $19 75; new do., uninspected, at $20 50; prime Mess at $19@$19 50, and Eastern Prime, $16 50@$17. And new Western Mess, January, February, or March option, at $20@$20 25. No important dealings reported....Dressed Hogs, in moderate demand on the basis of 8¾c.@9c. for City, and 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Western....Cut-meats very quiet, but City quoted about steady, including Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.@7⅝c.; Smoked do. at 8¾c.; Pickled Hams at 11c.; Smoked Hams at 12c.@13c.; Western dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, at 7½c. ⅌ lb....Bacon held more firmly, but quiet; sales, 175 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½@11¼c., the latter rate for very fancy. Western Long Clear quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Long and Short Clear at 10½c. ⅌ lb....The interruption of telegraphic communication by the storm operated against free dealings in Lard, which article, however, was held much more confidently. The later transactions indicated less buoyancy. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 850 tcs. Western Steam, prime to choice, at 13 9-16c.@13¾c., closing at 13⅝c. for prime; 110 tcs. City do. at 13½c., quoted at the close at 13½c.@13⅝c.; and 500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, deliverable first five days in January, at 14c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., January option, at 13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 3,000 tcs., February, at 13 9-16c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., with March options quoted at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been in very moderate demand at unchanged rates, 75 bbls. sold, in lots. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$27 for Extra do. ⅌ tierce....Beef hams in demand at $21 25@$23 for Western; sales 40 bbls.... Butter has been quoted about steady, with a moderate call noted, almost wholly for fine stock. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to fancy; 18c.@35c. for fair ordinary to fancy Western....Cheese has been quiet, but without important changes as to prices. State Factory quoted at 13c.@16c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 8c.@15½c. ⅌ lb....Eggs in rather limited request, within the range of from 26c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy; Limed stock quoted at 17c.@22c. ⅌ dozen, the latter for choice.

RICE—Domestic product has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, and held with firmness. Foreign dull and nominal. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 12½@$6 37½, and in bond at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 50, and in bond at $2 25@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover has been in quite moderate demand, with prime to choice quoted at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 250 bags. Rough Flax has been inactive at $2 10@$2 30; Timothy at $2 75@$2 85 ⅌ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 35@$2 37½, gold, ⅌ 56 lbs.

SOAP—Trade has been moderate in this line, chiefly in a jobbing way. Prices have been quoted steady. Castile quoted at 9c.@9⅜c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

STARCH—Has been in moderate demand and quoted steady. Western Corn at 4⅞c.@5¾c.; Potato quoted at 5¾c.@6c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in limited request at about previous quotations. Sales, 365 hhds. common to fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 300 hhds. Demerara on private terms; 3,800 bags Brazil at 8c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair Refining, 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 6⅜c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.@10½c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c.; and Yellow at 7¾c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm and wanted; sales equal to 141,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@8⅞c. for good to strictly prime, and 40 tcs. choice Texas at 9c. ⅌ lb....Of Stearine, sales have been reported of 62,000 lbs. prime City, in hhds., part at 15c.; 100 tcs. prime Western, to arrive, at 15c. and 50 tcs., off grade, at 12½c. ⅌ lb.; market firm.

TEAS—Have been quite active and strong in price; sales, 1,200 half-chests Green, 1,000 half-chests Oolong, 2,400 half-chests Japan, and 500 half-chests Souchong, from first hands, and 3,500 half-chests Oolong, from second hands, on private terms.

WHISKY—Inactive; held at $1 03, with $1 02 bid; 100 bbls. reported sold at $1 02 ⅌ gallon. Of Alcohol, 50 bbls. sold at $1 01 ⅌ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has not been much movement in the way of berth freights. Room has been in light supply and quoted steady, as a rule. The demand for accommodation has been quite moderate, mostly for Grain and Provision room. The Cotton shipments were light, though in this instance rates rather favored shippers. In the chartering line, a moderately active inquiry was noted at about late quotations, mainly for vessels for the Petroleum, Grain, and Cuban Sugar trades, with some call also for tonnage suited to the Lumber, Stave, Cotton, and Tobacco trades....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 350 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 850 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@11-32d., mostly at 11-32d. ⅌ lb.; 300 bags Clover-seed at 50s.; 1,700 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ⅌ ton; 8,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 50 bbls. Apples and 10,000 Staves on private terms....For London, by steam, 100 bales Hops at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 3,500 Staves on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ⅌ bushel....For Bristol, an Italian bark, 480 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. and £10 gratuity....For Morgan Pill, a British schooner, 322 tons, hence, with 1,800 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl....For the United Kingdom direct, a British schooner, 191 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 282 tons, with about 1,900 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d.; quoted in the local market at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, a British ship, 1,100 tons, hence with about 7,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s.; another, 1,386 tons, with about 10,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, by sail, 100 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 40s.; and, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 500 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For a Continental port direct, a German bark, 481 tons, hence with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl....For Cette, a British brig, 379 tons, hence with general cargo at 25s. ⅌ ton....For a Spanish port direct, an American brig, 454 tons, hence with Staves, reported at equal to $40 for Light Pipe.... For Cardenas, a schooner with Lumber, from Bath, reported at $12....For Matanzas, a schooner, with Shooks and Empty Hhds., from Boston, reported at 10c. and 85c....For Cienfuegos and back to Boston, a bark and schooner, reported on the basis of 38½c. for Sugar and $3 87½ for Molasses....For a port north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 450 tons, with Sugar, from Zaza, at $4 50....For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 142 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,550. ....For Boston, a British bark, 585 tons, with Wool, from Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., (a recharter,) reported at ⅜d. ⅌ lb....For Providence, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $7....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, and another, with do., from Savannah, reported at $6....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $6 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874.

There was a fair trade in Beeves on yesterday forenoon at 9½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¾ to 14½ cwt.; and again on this forenoon, when prices ranged from 8c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5 cwt., scant, to 12½ cwt. From 55 lbs. to 64 lbs. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold at $50@$106 ⅌ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals sold at 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves at $7 50@$14 ⅌ head. Sheep sold at $4 80@$8 25 ⅌ cwt. Lambs at 6½c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs sold at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; City-dressed at 8⅞c. ⅌ lb.; Western-dressed not quoted.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—Burchard & Merritt sold for S. Holdener 108 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for selves, to G. Strauss, 2 State Steers, live weight 4,300 lbs., at 13½c. ⅌ lb., on 58 lbs. net. W. Thompson sold for self 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb. and 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 7 cwt., strong; 32 good Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb. and $1 off ⅌ head, weight 8 cwt., scant; 49 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 50 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. scant. For Rankin & Co., 39 poor Illinois Steers, from 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. For J. D. Gillette, 14 choice Illinois Steers at 14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 14½ cwt., on 62 to 64 lbs. net. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. For F. McMillan, 20 poor quality State Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. B. Knowlton sold for self 19 State Oxen at 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. to 10½ cwt. T. W. Swift sold for self 11 State Oxen at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 10½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 58 Texan Steers at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt. scant; 92 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 119 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 95 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 31 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 76 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; sold to Openheimer, butcher, 4 superior quality Illinois Steers at 15c. ⅌ lb., weight 13 cwt., on 63 lbs., net; to W. Ferris, 3 superior quality Illinois Steers at 15c. ⅌ lb., weight 10½ cwt.; to Lehmen & Levy and Samuels Bros., 5 superior quality Illinois Steers at 15c. ⅌ lb., weight 13 cwt., on 62 lbs., net; to J. Clinch, 1 choice Beef at 14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 12½ cwt., on 62 lbs., net; for D. Selsor, 50 choice Ohio Steers at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 10 cwt. S. J. Clark sold for self 18 State Bulls at $3 85 ⅌ cwt.; live weight, 13¾c. ⅌ cwt. Siegel and Meyer sold for selves 58 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 12 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 85 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 98 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 165 good Kentucky Steers at 12¼c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. T. Gillies sold for J. Niclan 7 superior quality Ohio Steers at 14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 13 cwt.; for D. Selsor 24 superior quality Ohio Steers at 14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 10¼ cwt.; for Wood Brothers, 16 choice quality Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove.—C. Khan sold for S. Brown 48 good Kentucky Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 17 fair Indiana Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 Kentucky Bulls and Oxen, the Bulls at $4 50 ⅌ cwt., live weight 1,300 lbs. ⅌ head, the Oxen at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Sadler & McCall 19 Texan Steers at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; for Sadler Havens & Co. 17 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; had due 3 cars of Beeves. W. Fitch sold for Groff & Co. 61 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for G. H. Amos & Co., 2 superior quality Illinois Steers, gross weight 4,580 lbs., price $425 85, on 62 lbs. net; 5 choice quality Illinois Steers, gross weight 10,360 lbs., price $901 32, on 60 lbs. net. For Dadisman & Affert, 130 Kentucky Steers from fair to choice, from 11c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weights 7@9½ cwt. For E. Newton, 14 good Ohio Steers, weight 8 cwt., rates not obtained. For L. Schomberg, 21 poor Iowa Cows and Heifers, at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 110 generally choice Kentucky Steers, at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. to 8 cwt.; 126 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 79 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¾c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. to 9½ cwt.; 12 superior quality Ohio Steers, at 13¾c.@14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 10½ cwt.; 19 choice quality Pennsylvania Steers, at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 11 cwt.; held on sale, 6? Ohio Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold for Strauss Bros. 32 Ohio Steers from good to choice at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 17 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for L. Bowen 58 Western Virginia Steers from good to choice, with a superior quality top, from 12c.@13c.@14c. ⅌ lb., and $1 on ⅌ head, weights 7¾ to 8½ cwt. G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 23 choice quality Illinois Steers. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were forwarded in 62 cars; of these 21 cars were held back to come to hand this evening. Sales were as follows: W. E. Dudley sold 103 common Iowa Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. D. Waixel expected 44 Illinois Steers, which were consigned direct to P. McIntyre, butcher; rates not obtained. Toffey & Sons sold 35 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt., with $1 on ⅌ head; 37 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 6¼ cwt.; held on sale, 88 Illinois Steers and 80 Cherokee Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold 30 generally good Missouri Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 7 to 8 cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers, fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; 14 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 7¼ to 8¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 153 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ to 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. strong; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb. and $1 off ⅌ head, weight 6¾ cwt. scant; 65 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.

At Weehawken Yards.—H. Westheimer sold for A. J. Willard 17 State Steers, weights and rates not obtained.

At Harsimus Cove.—J. N. Pidcock sold 40 Sheep, weight 3,550 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 99 Sheep, weight 7,850 lbs., at 5⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 315 Sheep, weight 25,450 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 187 Sheep, weight 15,120 lbs., at $5 60 ⅌ cwt.; 182 Sheep, weight 14,430 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 179 Sheep, weight 15,530 lbs., at 5⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 86 Sheep, weight 7,810 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 88 Sheep, weight 7,880 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 50 Sheep weight 6,400 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 45 Sheep, weight 5,800 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 79 Sheep, weight 8,780 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 34 Sheep, weight 3,800 lbs., at 7⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight 2,670 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb. Held on sale 2 cars, had due 3 cars of Sheep.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 240 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,620 lbs., at $4 30 ⅌ cwt.; 216 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,220 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,000 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 200 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,180 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb. P. Lerch sold 378 Sheep, weight 34,5 0 lbs., at $5 80 ⅌ cwt.; 195 Sheep, weight 16,940 lbs., at $6 06¼ ⅌ cwt.; 133 Ohio Hogs, weight 25,260 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. T. H. Reid sold 257 Ohio Hogs, rates not obtained.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—S. McGraw sold 3 dry Cows and 2 Bulls, gross weight 5,320 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 212 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,480 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 4 Calves for $50; 13 Calves at $9 ⅌ head; 1 Milch Cow for $80; 1 Milch Cow for $106. J. Kirby sold 10 Lambs, weight 620 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 81 Lambs, weight 6,560 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 127 Sheep, weight 11,470 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 177 Sheep, weight 14,990 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 146 Sheep, weight 15,050 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 45 Sheep, weight 5,590 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb. G. Ayrault sold 15 State Sheep, weight 190 lbs. ⅌ head, at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 33 State Lambs, weight 100 lbs. ⅌ head, at 8¾c. ⅌ lb. W. Elliott sold 390 Michigan Sheep, weight 33,280 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 131 Canada Sheep, weight 16,990 lbs., at $7 06 ⅌ cwt.; 57 Canada Sheep, weight 8,570 lbs., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 66 Canada Sheep, weight 9,790 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 433 Ohio Sheep, weight 35,780 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 113 State Sheep, weight 9,780 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 10 State Sheep, weight 1,310 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 84 State Sheep, weight 12,770 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 258 State Sheep, weight 37,530 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 215 State Sheep, weight 38,020 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 194 State Sheep, weight 17,080 lbs., 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 95 Canada Sheep, weight 12,770 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 145 Canada Sheep, weight 15,590 lbs., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 38 Canada Sheep, weight 3,440 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 93 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,350 lbs. at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 280 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 325 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 560 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Calves at $7 50 ⅌ head, 69 Calves at $8 75 ⅌ head, 34 Calves at $10 50 ⅌ head, 4 Calves at $14 ⅌ head; also, sold for week Dec. 21, 1874, 5,915 Sheep and Lambs for $36,595 25, average ⅌ head $6 18; 199 Calves and Veals for $1,592 85, average ⅌ head $8.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Dec. 21, 1874: 3,153 head of Horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 403 Veals and Calves, 24 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Dec. 19, 1874: 8,995 Sheep and Lambs, 29 Cows, 448 Veals and Calves, 12 Beeves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,056 Sheep and Lambs, 36 Cows, 144 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Dec. 19, 1874: 19,085 Hogs, 62 Calves, 3,727 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to day: 7,089 Hogs, 1,050 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Dec. 19, 1874: 4,008 head of Horned Cattle, 13,385 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,163 head of Horned Cattle, 778 Sheep, 4,318 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Cattle firm; fairly active; receipts, 1,900 head; Stockers, $2 60@$3 60; fair to extra shipping Steers, $5@$6 75; Butchers', $3@$4 25. Live Hogs steady; fairly active; receipts, 19,000 head; about 30,000 head on sale at $6@$6 70 for poor to fair; $6 75@$7 15 for good to extra, closing with buyers demanding a reduction; shipments, 3,500 head. Sheep firm; fairly active; receipts, 1,300 head; fair to choice, $4@$5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 Spring, 91½c.; No. 2 do., 89⅛c.@89¼c., cash; 89⅝c.@89¾c., January; 90⅞c.@91c., February; Rejected, 78½c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed Old, 78¼c., spot; 71¾c., May; New, 65¾c., cash; 66c., January; Rejected, 62c.@62¼c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 53½c., cash; 53⅛c., January. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 96c.@98c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 24½@$1 26; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 15. Dressed Hogs active and higher for heavy at $8 10@$8 40; dull for light at $7 60@$8. Pork in fair demand and higher at $19, cash; $19 35, February; $19 65, March. Lard in fair demand and higher at $13, cash; $13 30 February. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 6½c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 9⅝c., all spot, partly cured. Whisky steady at 97c. On call of the board this afternoon, Wheat closed at 90c., January; 91c., February. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork, $19 35, February. Lard, $13 35, February. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Grain in store—Wheat 810,064 bushels; Corn, 93,136 bushels; Oats, 47,980 bushels; Barley, 111,092 bushels; Peas, 4,440 bushels; Barley-malt, 3,977 bushels. Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 19,200 bushels; Oats, 14,700 bushels; Barley, 6,900 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 20,365 bushels; Corn, 19,200 bushels; Oats, 15,488 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers', $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 14@$1 16; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 06; Chicago No. 2, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Corn easier; sales 10,000 bushels new, on track, at 80c., and small lots of old at 85c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 56c.@57c. Rye nominally 96c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 34@$1 38; Two-rowed State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt—Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 45. Dressed Hogs, 8½c.@9c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $21; Short Cuts, $21; Hams, 13c.; Shoulders, 10c.; Breakfast Bacon, 12c.; Dried Beef, 15c.; Beef Tongues, $6 ⅌ dozen. Lard—In tcs., 14c.@14½c.; in tubs and kegs, 14½c.@15.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@92c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07¼c. cash; $1 06½c.@$1 07¼c. December. Corn in fair demand and easier; new, 67c.@70c., according to location. Oats a shade off; No. 2, 57c.@57½c. cash; 57½c. December. Barley unsettled and dull. Rye quiet; No. 2, $1 04. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork nominally $19 50 cash. Dry-salted Meats nominally lower Shoulders, 6⅜c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c., loose. Bacon; no sales. Green Hams, 10¼c.; Pickled do., 10¾c. Lard quiet at 13c. Live Hogs dull; little doing; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25; good Packers, $6 25@$6 50. Cattle quiet; good through Texans, $2 50@$3 50; good to Extra native Steers, $4@$6 25. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,200 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Flour quiet; Double Extra, $5@$5 75; Choice, $6@$6 50; low grades scarce and in demand. Corn lower; Mixed, 96c.@97c.; Yellow and White, 98c. Oats lower at 76c.@77c. Bran quiet and lower at $1 15. Hay dull at $25 50@$26 50. Pork dull and nominal at $20@$20 25. Dry Salted Meats firmer and scarce; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides 10¼c.@10½c. Bacon nominal; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard—Tierce, Packers', 13½c.; Refined, 14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c. Sugar in good demand, firmer; inferior, 4½c.@5½c.; common, 5¾c.@6c.; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7¼c.; prime to strictly prime, 7½c.@8c.; choice, 8¼c. Molasses active, firmer; fair, 50c.@52c.; prime to choice, 53c.@60c. Whisky in demand; choice Western, $1 03. Coffee quiet; fair to prime, 17¾c.@19c. Corn-meal—Light supply; no demand; sales, $3 90. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 39; Gold, 111½.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 21.—Flour firmer and quiet. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee, 91c.; No. 2, 89⅝c.; January, 89¾c.; February, 91c. Oats in good demand; No. 2, in store, 49¾c. Corn firmer and in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 65c. Rye dull and declining; No. 1 at 96c. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 29; No. 3 do., $1 11. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork—Mess held at $18 87½, cash; buyers' at $18 75, February; Prime Mess, $16 50@$17; Extra Prime, $14@$14 25. Hams—Sweet Pickled, 10½c.@11c., according to size and condition. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; Middles 9¾c.@10c., boxed. Lard—Prime held at 13c.@13¾c. for Steam and Kettle-rendered. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Dec. 21.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 09; Amber Michigan, $1 09½@$1 09¾; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 08½. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 70½c.; December, 70c.; January, 70½c.; old, 75c.; Low Mixed, 69½c. Oats steady; No. 2 and Michigan, 58c.; White, 58c. Clover-seed, $5 60. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales 400 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White Winter, $7 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; Extra White Michigan, $1 40; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22. Corn steady at 92c. for High Mixed. Barley quiet; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada on private terms. Corn-meal—$38 for Bolted, $37 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1 08@$1 12. Corn steady, at 70c.@71c. Oats steady, at 58c.@62c. Rye dull, at $1 10@$1 12. Barley quiet and steady. Butter steady. Pork dull and declining, at $18 75@$19. Lard steady, at 12⅞c., spot and seller all the year; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats dull and declining; Shoulders, 6⅜c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Bacon dull; nominal. Green Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 6c.@6⅛c.; Sides, 9c.; Hams, 10½c.@10⅝c. Whisky firm, at 97c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declining at 71c.@73c. Oats easier; White, 65c. Rye, $1 15. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@15c. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Whisky, 97c.

DETROIT, Dec. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 54¾c. Hogs, $8 25@$8 35. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; Ear, 60c.; Shelled, 66c.@67c. in elevator. Oats, 56c.@58c. Rye, $1. Barley quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. Bacon unchanged. Live Hogs, $6@$6 25.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 21.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $7 50. Corn dull and declining at 84½c.@85c. Oats dull and drooping at 72c. Pork dull; nominal at $21. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Wheat unchanged; sales of 2 cars extra White Illinois at $1 38. Rye quiet and rated nominally at 85c.@87c. ⅌ 56 lbs. Corn quiet; Western Mixed held at 87c. and 92c. for Low and High. Barley—Nothing doing. Malt—Nothing doing. Oats dull and nominally 62½c.@63c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum strong; Standard White, car lots, 9c.; State test, 10c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.@13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.@13c.; net receipts, 5,827 bales; exports, to the Channel, 2,460 bales; coastwise, 2,068 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 66,888 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 2,727 bales; gross, 2,844 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,789 bales; coastwise, 196 bales; sales, 919 bales; stock, 87,887 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 9,169 bales; gross, 9,781 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,579 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 209,199 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 5,290; exports, to Great Britain, 5,215 bales; coastwise, 5,372 bales; sales, 1,434 bales; stock, 102,141 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 5,107 bales; exports, to France, 1,100 bales; coastwise, 2,915 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 62,775 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 21—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25¼; do. Preferred, 42.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £112,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5¼ ⅌ cent., which is ¾ ⅌ cent. below the bank rate.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 42½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—the market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 7-16d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 7 7-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 65s. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7¼d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7¼d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7½d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 39s.@39s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 48s.@48s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—Petroleum, 27¼f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
130—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
10—Lawton vs. Meyer.
26—Culkin vs. Kuhne.
39—N. Y. Life Ins. Trust Co. vs. McCunn.
40—Gibbons vs. Lanncane.
61—Wellerdick vs. Wellerdick.
71—Carll vs. Fulton Bank, of Brooklyn.
79—Goward vs. Lacey.
89—Foote vs. Lill.

Nos.
166—Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works.
119—McLaren vs. Overbaugh.
129—Clark vs. Burbank.
137—Rourke vs. Finnegan.
140—Wellerdick vs. Wellerdick.
155—Whiting vs. Whiting.
158—Smith vs. Avery.
200—Benham vs. Harris.
201—Matter of Kirchner.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
8—Allen vs. N. J. Southern R. R. Co. et al.
22—Embury vs. Sheldon et al.
Issues of law and fact.
138—Met. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. Board of Fire U.
168—Castner vs. O'Donoghue et al.
171—Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c.
176—Embury vs. Parks.
180—Green vs. Milbank et al.
191—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
192—Man vs. Koehler.
193—Harte vs. De Witt.
194—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
197—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
9—Boyd, &c., vs. De La Montague.

Nos.
150—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
203—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
209—Brown vs. Webster et al.
210—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.
214—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
223—Knight vs. Ott et al.
225—Ring vs. McNamara et al.
228—Stevenson vs. Lesley et al.
231—Stahlin vs. McGuinness.
287—Young vs. Gassenheimer, Exr.
1—Kirchels vs. Schloss et al.
14—Amoskeag Mfg. Co. vs. Garner et al.
17—Stephenson vs. Cathcrwood.
18—Ritter vs. Boody.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2864—Oliver vs. Payne et al.
2642—Mansfield vs. Fisk, Executrix, &c.
835—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
2314—Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. Union R. R. Land Co. et al.
1600—Gundy vs. Poullaine.
4196—Benedict et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1776—De Martin vs. Associazoni Maritina De Lambuncielle.
630½—Ocean National Bk. vs. Carll.

Nos.
2270—Smith vs. Byttenberg.
1206—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
130—Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.
992—Schultz vs. Crane et al.
2662—Ernst et al. vs. Derr.
1468—Edwards vs. Hathaway.
2090—Union Trust Co. vs. Whitor.
2720—Hermann et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
2722—Oestrict et al. vs. Gilbert.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
2127—Sanchez vs. Mer. Mut. M. Ins. Co. of S. F.
1953—Bonney, Administratrix, &c., vs. Stewart.
4483—Reed (No. 1) vs. The Mayor, &c.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
4395—Lord vs. The Mayor, &c.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
887—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.
4381—Lawrie et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
2169—Ward vs. Rosenwald et al.
4067—Connolly et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
4331—[illegible]oone et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3895—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
1525—Clussin et al. vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
2183—Dunn vs. Murphy.
2131—Bowman vs. Mathews.
827—Varick vs. Lawson et al.
1707—Young vs. Stevens.
2163—Mathez vs. Neidig.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
787—Valentine vs. Bean et al.
585—Stoker vs. B. and N. Amer. R. M. S. P. Co.
1031—Starius vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
659—Mendelsohn vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
679—Beatman vs. Driggs.
583—Ward et al. vs. Turl et al.
671—Ledyard et al. vs. Lavin.

Nos.
579—Manley vs. Levi.
791—Alger vs. Wood.
559—Prouty vs. Payne.
851—Simon vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
855—Brown vs. Lett.
841—Goldstein vs. Farley et al.
633—Furlong vs. Allen.
651—Compton et al. vs. Whitney.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
694—Chamberet et al. vs. Cagney.
788—Bendel vs. Wagner.
710—Leopold vs. Haeger.
740—Hyde vs. Doran et al.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
768—Schweinburg vs. Foss.
718—Kinet et al. vs. Kinul.
712—Wagner et al. vs. Thompson.

Nos.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
714—Codling vs. Russits.
484—Ch[illegible] vs. Gaylord.
972—Hazewell vs. Coursen.
172—Commercial Warehouse Co. vs. Dibble et al.
176—Commercial Warehouse Co. vs. Perkins et al.
582—Urbach vs. Doughaday.

SUPERIOR COURT GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The cause of Detschy vs. Kelly will occupy this day. Jurors not impaneled in said cause are discharged until Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
1214—Cogswell vs. Walsh.
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.
2182—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1212—Howland vs. Murphy
1230—Mead vs. Brennan.

Nos.
959—Peck vs. Weber.
223—Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c.
2178—Vanderpool vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
998—Altvalter vs. Kraft.
1044—Palmeter vs. Wagner.
1567—Easton et al. vs. Bain et al.
929—Kilbraun vs. Bradley.
939—Smith vs. Thompson.
952—Bond vs. Moriath.
1007—Block vs. Kahlbacher.

Nos.
1010—Crawford vs. Messler.
1012—Briggs vs. Conner.
1018—Lord vs. Bates.
1019—Rich vs. Rawetser et al.
1023—Behrens et al. vs. McNulty.
1026—Richard vs. Boller.
1027—Johnson vs. Fackerman.
1028—Anderson vs. Sotter.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
233—Batjer et al. vs. Desendorf.
817—Lee vs. Morse.
904—Bruno vs. Levy.
556—Bradbury et al. vs. Godfrey.
937—Dewey vs. Star L. Oil Co.
987—Hecht vs. McGuire.
788—Ruppert vs. Pfeiffer.
1745—Malone et al. vs. Sutton et al.
2720—Rubin vs. B. & M. Ins. Co.

Nos.
883—Busteed vs. Carroll.
884—Byrnes vs. Hennessey et al.
895—Woelfer vs. G. L. of U. S. & I. O. of F. S. of I.
905—Martin et al. vs. McLewee et al.
936—Stephen vs. Moore et al.
1030—Herman vs. Sykes et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1894—Sloane et al. vs. Cooper et al.
1920—Muller vs. Corey.
157—Coleman vs. Worster
587—Haslitt et al. vs. Burns.
1887—Reynolds vs. James.
2295—Robitcher vs. Vogl.
1811—Offerman vs. Graziel.
1995—Wright et al. vs. Wieland.
1144—Fox vs. Williamson.

Nos.
1218—Colom vs. Ramsay Lamp Co.
1588—Messinger et al. vs. Middleton.
1000—Beckel vs. Field et al.
1001—Waldstein vs. Henry, Jr., et al.
1002—Unkart et al. vs. Solomon et al.
1004—Goldstein vs. Cagney et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Harris, robbery.
Joseph Craig, robbery.
Carl Enke, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Walsh, felonious assault and battery.
James McDonald, felonious assault and battery.
James C. Mooney, felonious assault and battery.
James C. Cryser, grand larceny.

James Harvey, grand larceny.
Abraham Hart, grand larceny.
Abram McCarty and James Murray, grand larceny.
Frank Kelly, grand larceny.
Lizzie Smith and Mary Wilson, grand larceny.
Annie Clark and Blanch Smith, grand larceny.
John Williams, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Daniel Cronin, felonious assault and battery.
George Reed, felonious assault and battery.
Paul Falk, Eugene Wheeler, Robert J. Painter, Robert Earl, Jr., violation of Sunday law.
Edward McGovern, John D. Werking, Frederick Eickhoff, William Norsdick, Frederick Hohns, Joseph Fraser, Carl Boetger, John Moylan, William H. Winter, Charles Wiegfhopf, Felix Larkin, Henry Petty, Levi Whitaker, violation of Excise law.
John Wright, burglary.
John Carlow, burglary.
James Eagan, burglary.
Walter Coleman, burglary.
James Hastings, burglary.
George Anderson, burglary.
Henry Johnes, larceny from person.
William Clark, larceny from person.
Thomas Larkin, larceny from person.
Mary Williams, larceny from person.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 22, is as follows: Nos. 148, 153, 283, 121, 160, 164, 165, 168.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Winship vs. Winship; order settled.

Fitzgerald, &c., vs. National Steam-ship Company; settled.

Whitman vs. Mull; reference ordered and Receiver appointed; order to be settled on the 22d, at 11 A. M.

Kohnsin vs. Ellingwood—I think the premises occupied by the defendant constitute a place of business within the spirit of the statute. The defendant hires the room and attends to his own matters there. The object of the statute is to prevent defendants from being compelled to go to places under an order supplementary to which they do not resort for business purposes—that is, for any purpose not connected with their own affairs. When, however, the place is visited, and particularly if held by a defendant, it seems clear that the hardship which the statute intended to prevent does not exist. The examination must therefore proceed. It would seem that the defendant has property in Richmond County, both personal and real, sufficient to satisfy the judgment. Ordered accordingly.

By Judge Davis.

Neidlinger et al. vs. Bruckner et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing same, and the costs of defendants up to the present time to be adjusted. Defendant et al. answer amended complaint within ten days of the reference to stand, and the Referee to proceed and complete the trial.

Hyman vs. Mendelson; motion denied without costs.

Jellife vs. Elmire; motion granted and reference ordered.

Duncan vs. Greene; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of Palmer, Receiver, and Tuig vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; orders granted.

Penfield vs. James; order granted.

Board of Supervisors of New-York vs. Miller; motion granted.

Matter of Lawson; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Oackley vs. The Mayor, &c.; findings of fact and conclusions of law signed and filed.

By Judge Freedman.

Drew et al. vs. Darragh; the testimony should be handed up.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Brewster et al. vs. Taylor; case settled upon presentation of an engrossment, with all papers copied in it; will be ordered on file.

Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.; engrossed case with exceptions ordered to be filed.

Smith vs. Frost; case and amendment settled upon presentment of an engrossment, with all papers inserted; the case will be ordered on file.

Sander, &c., vs. Hoffman; case and amendments settled upon presentment of an engrossment; it will be ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

A MYSTERIOUS CHECK.

David A. Winteringham vs. William A. Dibles.—In 1858, the defendant became assignee of the firm of Acker, Harris & Co., with whom plaintiff had deposited $24,666 75 before their failure. After the assignment, the defendant told plaintiff that the estate would not yield enough to pay the preferred creditors, among whom was plaintiff, and on those representations plaintiff accepted $20,000, giving a receipt for the whole indebtedness. Subsequently, as plaintiff claims, he discovered that there was sufficient to pay the preferred creditors in full, and brought suit to recover the balance of $4,666 75. For the defense, a check, payable to bearer, for the sum of $4,666 75, was produced, and it was claimed that plaintiff had received this check. This was denied by plaintiff, and on the truth as to this point the case turns. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Lawrence and a Jury.

FOR WHOM WAS THE SILVERWARE PURCHASED?

The Wilcox Manufacturing Company vs. Thomas Green.—Plaintiff sues to recover over $800, being the value of a quantity of of silverware purchased by the defendant. The defendant refuses to pay, on the ground that the purchase was made, not on defendant's account, but on account of the Mississippi State Fair. The case is still on trial.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, Dec. 21, 1874:

No. 155.—Henry Bowman, respondent, vs. the Agricultural Insurance Company, appellant; argued by Bradley Winslow as counsel for appellant, and by J. W. Paige for respondent.

No. 135.—James Bathgate, administrator, et al., respondent, vs. John B. Haskin et al., appellants; argued by Abel Cook of counsel for appellants, and by Ira D. Warren for respondents.

No. 156.—Harper Dusenbury as collector, &c., respondent, vs. George A. Hurlburt et al., appellants; argued by M. M. Waters for appellants; submitted by respondents.

No. 158.—Alexander Kincaid, respondent, vs. William H. Dwinelle, appellant; argued by F. L. Stetson of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondent.

No. 159.—D. Freeman Poole et al., appellants, vs. Ann Eliza Kermit, respondent; submitted.

No. 151.—Rosalie C. Barry, respondent, vs. The Equitable Life Insurance Society et al., appellants; argued by S. P. Nash, of counsel for appellant, and by B. R. Robinson for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Tuesday Dec. 22.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, James McBride, Daniel Leary, Thomas Smith, and Thomas Hannan were placed on trial for highway robbery, in having, on the 9th of December, assaulted Thomas D. Brune, of Williamsburg, on Second avenue, robbing him of a silver watch. There being no evidence against Leary, Smith, or Hannan, they were discharged. McBride, who was identified by Brune as the man who snatched the watch, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five years....John O'Brien pleaded guilty to assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months.... James Reilly, indicted for stabbing James Kilgallen and Francis Dennie, pleaded guilty to one charge, and was sent to State Prison for two years....Antonio Galla, an Italian 'longshoreman, and Jacob Jacobson, pleaded guilty to felonious assault. The former was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and the latter for two years....A young Fulton market thief, named Carl Kraus, alias "Dutchy," charged with stealing a watch from George Ross, a sailor of the receiving ship Vermont, on the 13th inst., was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for five years....Robert Fitzpatrick pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

MONFALCONE TO BE EXTRADITED.

United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White yesterday gave his decision in the case of Giovanni Monfalcone, an Italian subject whose extradition was asked for by his Government on a charge of being an accessory to the murder of Vicenso Tramontana, in the harbor of Palermo in 1873. Mr. White decided that the evidence produced was sufficient to sustain the charge, and yesterday forwarded his decision and a copy of all the evidence taken before him in the case to the State Department, in Washington, in order that the official warrant of extradition might be issued. This, it is supposed, will be forwarded within a few days, and the prisoner will be then sent back to Italy.

A CONDUCTOR'S BAIL REDUCED.

A conductor named William Sparks, charged with embezzling $1 25 of the receipts of a car of which he was conductor, was held in default of $2,000 bail. Yesterday he was brought before Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and on application of his counsel, his bail was reduced to $500.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION—Dec. 21.

SENATE.

Numerous petitions were presented asking Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. Read twice and placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow after the expiration of the morning hour if possible.

TERRITORY OF PEMBINA.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, moved that the vote by which the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Pembina and to provide a temporary government therefor was rejected on the third reading on the 29th of May last be reconsidered, and that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Territories. Agreed to.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the House bill making appropriations for the legislative, judicial, and executive expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was read by title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SHIP-BUILDING IN ALASKA.

Mr. HAGER, of California, presented a memorial of the citizens of that State asking the privilege of buying a tract of timber land in the Territory of Alaska, and to establish ship-yards there for the construction of ships. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On presenting the memorial he said the people of California had suffered for the want of ships to carry their produce, and they now desired to engage in ship-building to meet the wants of that section.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the House bill for the further security of navigation of the Mississippi River, which was placed on the calendar.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide a better government for the District of Columbia, the question pending being on a motion of Mr. Morton to provide for the election of a Board of Commissioners by qualified voters, instead of having them appointed by the President.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said the bill was too much burdened with details, which would be a hinderance to those called upon to construe it. He did not know why it was that the people of the District of Columbia were to be deprived of the right of suffrage. Was it to be understood that the bill was an admission that the Republican Party in the District, the capital of the nation, abandoned negro suffrage? He was not prepared to say to the colored men in the South, or to the Republicans of that section, that Congress was now, in their hour of trial, and after the dark days of the persecution to which they had been subjected since the adjournment of Congress last summer, going to surrender such a principle as that of suffrage. He believed the ballot was necessary for the protection of the colored man, and he could not lead the struggling people of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi to believe they were deserted by voting to deprive the colored man in this District of suffrage.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, deprecated the attempt to make a party measure of the bill. It was not a question of negro suffrage, but a question of providing a better government for the District.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, favored the amendment, and agreed with the Senator from California (Mr. Sargent.) He said he believed the District would be much better governed if allowed to elect a Mayor and Council, as was the case in former years, than it would be under this bill.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, favored the amendment. There had been some talk of removing the Capital, and in his opinion, the passage of the bill would be a fatal blow to the perpetuity of the Capital here, for the millions of the colored voters would vote to remove it to any other place. He regretted that the Senator (Mr. Morton) had not included woman suffrage in his amendment, as he (Mr. Flanagan) would be glad to have woman suffrage start here.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion for an executive session, and at 2 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 2:30 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States many bills were introduced and referred.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

Mr. BROMBERG, of Alabama, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether any officer of the Government has used means to obstruct the administration of justice in the District of Columbia, particularly in relation to the so-called "safe burglary conspiracy."

The House refused to second the previous question by 74 to 81 and the resolution went over.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that the same resolution would be offered next Monday.

ALABAMA.

Mr. HAYS, of Alabama, offered a resolution for a select committee to inquire into the political affairs of Alabama, and as to the use of Federal soldiers there, and the intimidation of voters and other matters, which was adopted.

ARMY OFFICERS PRACTISING LAW IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. SLOSS, of Alabama, (at the request of Mr. Young, of Georgia,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether any army officer in the South has received, or attempted to obtain from the Legislature of any State, compensation for his services; or has, while on duty as such officer, been admitted to the bar, and practised for his personal emolument.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, asked Mr. Young to name the officer alluded to.

Mr. YOUNG mentioned the name of Major Merrill, stationed in South Carolina.

The House refused to second the previous question, 65 to 100, and the resolution went over.

MR. TREMAIN AND THE DISTRICT LIBEL LAW.

Mr. TREMAIN, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read what he called "an infamous assault" upon him, contained in an editorial in last Thursday's New York *Sun*, criticizing a bill introduced by him in reference to prosecutions for libel in the District of Columbia, and which bill, the article said, could only have emanated from a fool. He went on to show that the bill in question was framed in the interest of a free press, and for the purpose of removing all ground of complaint on the part of newspaper publishers. The editor of the *Sun* must have known that in the preceding issue of the paper the bill was published *in extenso*, with these announcements in capitals: "Annulling the press gag law; a bill which will prevent editors from being dragged to Washington." He could only account for the attack upon him on the theory that Mr. Dana was asking for a grievance against Congress, and was disturbed by the apprehension that this bill might remove the grievance, which he now deemed plausible. The article was only a fresh illustration of the gross injustice by which members of Congress are traduced by a portion of the newspaper press. He should probably not have deemed the article worthy of notice had he not discovered from articles in two or three other papers that there was an honest misconception prevailing in some quarters touching the purposes and scope of this bill.

MR. HOLMAN'S SUBSIDY RESOLUTION.

The House then proceeded to vote on suspending the rules and adopting the resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, as follows:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, or by the pledge of the public credit, should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged, or preparing to engage, in public or private enterprises; and that all appropriations from the public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such accounts only as should be imperatively required by the public service.

The House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution by yeas 149, nays 75, not two-thirds in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Barber, Barnum, Bass, Beck, Berry, Bradley, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buckner, Buffinton, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Cain, Cannon, Cason, Chittenden, Clark of New-Jersey, Clark of Missouri, Clarke of New-York, Clayton, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Cotton, Cox, Crittenden, Crooke, Crossland, Curtis, Danford, Dawes, Dobbins, Donnan, Durham, Eames, Field, Finck, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Giddings, Glover, Gunckel, Gunter, Hale of Maine, Hamilton, Harris of Massachusetts, Harrison, Hatcher, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hewson, Holman, Hoskins, Hunter, Kasson, Kellogg, Lamar, Lamison, Lamport, Lawrence, Lawson, Lowe, Luttrell, Lynch, Magee, Marshall, Martin, McCrary, Merrill of Iowa, McDougall, McNulta, Merriam, Milliken, Mitchell, Monroe, Morrison, Neal, Niblack, O'Brien, Orr, Orth, Packard, Page, Parker of Missouri, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Pike, Platt of New-York, Poland, Pratt, Rainey, Randall, Read, Robbins, E. H. Roberts of New-York, W. H. Roberts of New-York, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Ohio, Sayler of Indiana, Sayler of Ohio, Schumaker, Scofield, Scudder of New-York, Shanks, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Small, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Swann, Thomas of North Carolina, Thornburgh, Todd, Tremain, Tyner, Waldron, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Maryland, Wood, Woodworth—149.

NAYS.—Messrs. Averill, Biery, Blount, Bowen, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Cessna, Comingo, Creamer, Crouse, Crutchfield, Darrall, Hagans, Hancock, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Havens, Hays, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hereford, Hodges, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hyde, Kelley, Leach, Lewis, Lofland, Lowndes, Maynard, McDill of Wisconsin, McKee, McLean, Mills, Moore, Morey, Negley, Nesmith, Nunn, O'Neill, Pelham, Platt of Virginia, Ransier, Richmond, Rusk, Sawyer, Sener, Sheats, Sheldon, Sloan, Smith of Virginia, Snyder, Standiford, Stephens, Stone, Stowell, Strait, Thomas of Virginia, Townsend, Vance, Waddell, Wallace, Walls, Wells, White, Whitehead, Whiteley, Williams of Massachusetts, Williams of Indiana, Wilshire, Young of Kentucky, Young of Georgia—75.

RICHARD B. IRWIN IN CONTEMPT.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report of the refusal of Richard B. Irwin to answer certain questions put to him respecting the distribution by him of the $750,000 received by him from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to aid in the procuring of the additional subsidy for the China Mail service.

The stenographic report of Mr. Irwin's examination having been read, Mr. DAWES moved the adoption of an order to bring him to the bar of the House to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Mr. DAWES went on to say: This witness readily and almost cheerfully states to the committee and to the country, that for the purpose of procuring private legislation by Congress, he has taken $750,000, and brought it to the very doors of Congress; and then, because he did not enter these halls with his money-bags in his hand, and walk up and down these aisles distributing it, but put the remainder of his work in the hands of third parties, he fancies that he can put a stop to this investigation; and the question for the House to determine is whether, having had an inference rolled upon its shoulders which it is impossible otherwise to repel, the House shall let that inference remain, that that subsidy was procured by the expenditure of this sum of money. There is no member whose name stands recorded for that measure, or who omitted to vote against it, who has not this charge laid at his door, and all such members call on this House to repeal that inference which this witness seems voluntarily and with great alacrity to desire to lay down upon them. But if it touched the character of no member of the House, it touches the methods of legislation and the means of procuring legislation at the hands of Congress, and Congress cannot omit to investigate it to the bottom, and to understand its length and breadth. If this money reached corruptly no member of the House, it was, however, expended to procure the passage of a bill, and whether it was by private entertainments, or by any other process whatever, then Congress must know in what manner legislation is procured here, or Congress must cease to have regard not only to the personal character of its members, but to the respect of the people for what is done in Congress. There is no aspect in which this witness presents the case that Congress can retreat from. I am myself very well convinced of the motive which has brought him from Europe to tempt the Committee of Ways and Means to bring him here, and to draw out of him just what has been drawn out of him; but I am filled with amazement that any sane man could for one moment suppose that he could testify thus much and no more.

A long and somewhat technical discussion ensued as to the power of the House to punish for contempt.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, and Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, argued that as the law provides for the punishment of a recusant witness by sending him for trial before a court and jury of the District of Columbia, the House has no other power in the matter. They denied that there was in this country any such thing as Parliamentary common law, and claimed the constitutional right of every citizen to be tried before a court and jury.

On the other hand, Messrs. Dawes, Kasson, and Beck claimed that besides the statutory provision giving the court the power to punish a recusant witness by fine and imprisonment, each House had the power to punish for contempt.

Mr. Beck also suggested the propriety of passing another law giving Congress itself the power to commit a recusant witness to imprisonment in the county jail for twelve months.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, argued that the House had the same power in such matters as the English House of Commons.

Mr. BECK remarked that he had just been informed that Irwin was no longer in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and was preparing to leave Washington in the next train.

It should be here remarked, that when the subject was introduced Irwin was first discharged from the custody in which he was held, under the resolution of Last Monday, as a witness who had failed to appear. Mr. Beck's announcement created some excitement, but the discussion was continued.

MR. BUTLER'S REMARKS.

Mr. BUTLER characterized Congressional investigations as mere "mud machines." He argued that the House might just as well condemn a recusant witness to the torture and the thumb-screw as to assume the power to punish him by committing him to jail.

The order asked for was made without a division.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. DAWES then called up the resolution for an adjournment over the Christmas holidays, from Wednesday, 23d December, to Tuesday, 5th January.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table—yeas 100, nays 126.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved as an amendment to make the adjournment from next Wednesday to the following Tuesday. The amendment was rejected without the yeas and nays, only 52 voting for it on a rising vote. The original resolution was then adopted for a recess from Wednesday next to Tuesday, the 5th of January. The vote was—yeas, 121; nays, 93.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

A MEAN LOVER.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union and American* tells this story:

"But a few short weeks ago the relations existing between a certain man and a woman of Evansville, Ind., were of the tenderest. Mutual vows were interchanged, and, for once, the course of true love promised to run as smoothly as the muddy Ohio meanders past the town. It is recorded that the amorous lover, in the depth of his affection, even went so far as to present the lady with a set of false teeth. But man is fickle, and this man wasn't any exception to the rule. He allowed his affections to transfer themselves to another Evansville maiden. Then came the unkindest cut of all. The new inamorata chanced, too, to be toothless, and the hard-hearted lover went to her he had deserted, and wresting away the set of false teeth he had bestowed, presented them to the new love."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Dec. 21, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold a four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 24:8 by 70, on First avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-fourth street, for $16,000, and a similar house and lot on First avenue, adjoining, for $8,000, both pieces of property being purchased by the Bowery Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action. Mr. Miller also sold, under the same court decree, to Charles H. Jackson, two four-story brick stores and tenements, with lots each 20 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 70 feet west of First avenue in rear of above, one for $7,000 and the other for $5,500. The sale by William Kennelly of a plot of land on Fordham avenue, north-east corner of Eleventh street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, was adjourned to to-morrow, (Wednesday,) and the sale by R. V. Harnett, of a lot on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, west of Second avenue, to the 28th inst. The attendance at the Exchange was fair, but no other business was transacted.

W. N. Griswold, No. 744 Broadway, advertises to let an extensive list of desirable houses, stores, and other property.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, as announced, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of a valuable four-story and basement brown-stone front house, 25.5 by 65, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 673 Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-third street, opposite St. Thomas' Church.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a house, and lot 17 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Sixth avenue, and a house, with lot 18.6 by 98.9, on the same street, south side, 206 6 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of the premises Nos. 242 and 244 Eighth avenue, east side, 59 6 feet north of Twenty-second street, embracing a plot 39.4 by 68 by— by 83, with the buildings thereon.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 35 by 204 by 42 by 204, on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, DEC. 21.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, 1st av., n. w. corner of 34th st., lot 24.8x70	$16,000
1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, 1st av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 34th st., adjoining above, lot same size	8,000
1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, East 34th st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 20x98.9	7,000
1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, East 34th st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 1st av., adjoining above, lot same size	5,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

Boulevard, n. w. corner 130th st., 24.11x75; George R. Read to Daniel Chauncey, Jr.	$9,000
Water st., s. s., Nos. 311 and 313, 45.11x74; Front st., n. s., Nos. 288 and 290, one plot; William Krorberg to Richard Jacot	100,000
11th st., No. 606, s. s., 25x94.9; Martha, wife of J. Ruck, to G. Hoerber	24,500
16th st., Nos. 421, 423, 425, n. s., 74.10x92; R. Jacot to W. Kronberg, (other consideration)	100
60th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th av., 75x100.5; J. L. R. Wood to T. W. Smith	18,000
6th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.5; Fernando Wood to Andrew J. Kerwin	25,000
90th st., s. s., 613.4 ft. e. of 5th av., 51.1x100.8; 90th st., s. s., about 225 ft. w. of 4th av., 25.6x100.8; 89th st., n. s., about 225 ft. w. of 4th av., 25.6x100.8; Llewellyn F. Barry to Richard Arnold and James M. Constable	28,000
92d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x100.8; F. Cramme to A. H. Weigle	10,005
Same property; August H. Weigle to Prisca Cramme	10,000
1st av., e. s., 50.10 ft. n. of 112th st., 25x95; C. V. Hough to J. Consbeer	5,000
3d av., w. s., lot No. 41, map Morrisania, 25x about 197.3; Jacob Haag to John Siegel	6,000
5th av., n. w. corner 126th st., 74.11x100; 126th st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x99.11; John B. Murray to the Demarest Land Improvement Company, Crammond Kennedy, Ralph S. Demarest, Garrett Z. Demarest	125,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 39, store and work-shop in rear, and two floors, 4 5-12th years, per year	$1,200
Clinton place, n. s., 135.7 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x93.11, 21 years, per year	600
46th st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5, Trustees Sailors' Snug Harbor to Amelia Barlow, 19½ years, per year	360
8th av., No. 104, John J. Astor to James Blackhurst, 8 years, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE UNincumbered lots, a brown-stone house above 25th st., and between 4th and 6th avs.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence near the City for stores near Maiden lane and Water st.; house has all the improvements of City houses, spacious grounds, lawn, stables, &c. MARTIN DUNN, No. 212 Broadway.

FACING PLAZA AND GRAND 5TH AV. AND 58th st. entrance into Central Park, 50x100 feet, excavated, for sale at a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FIFTH AV.—NOS. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable; some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 133 EAST 18TH ST., FIRST DOOR from Irving place, a three-story, high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order, at a low rent, to a responsible party. Inquire of H. B. SMITH, No. 77 William st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—THE POPULAR AND WELL KNOWN Summer hotel on the WOODSTOCK OVERLOOK, will be leased for a term of years. Apply to J. H. TREMPER, Rondout, N. Y., or on board steamer J. W. Baldwin, foot of Harrison st., New-York.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, all except one floor, occupied by one person; twelve rooms and basement. Inquire of the Dentist on the premises, No. 200 West 42d st., near Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO RENT
in the
WESTERN UNION BUILDING,
Nos. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway,
and in
THE KEMP BUILDING,
by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.
A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up-town, Broadway, junction 6th av.; Holiday instruction on Book-keeping, Arithmetic, rudimental and high English studies; writing lessons, $3 monthly.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Board ng and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Pupils received at any time
ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or paying any money to Henry M. Potter on our account, he having left our employ.
J. M. MORA & CO., No. 62 Water st.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANN STANTON by her sister Maggie; last heard from in Napa City, Cal., in 1869. Address No. 268 Cherry st., New-York. California papers please copy.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-law6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, }
d8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, }
d8-law6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874. B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator, &c.
d1-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-law6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.
ANN E. MASON, Administratrix
of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.
au4-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS,
al-law6mTu* Sole Acting Executrix.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

City and County of San Francisco.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty-five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds." CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874. }
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, }
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BASTA, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.—The annual election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 5, on THURSDAY, 24th inst. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P.M. The transfer books will be closed until the 26th inst. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874. }
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
Railroad securities our specialty 23 years.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874. }
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874. }
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P.M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, who were not at the meeting of bondholders held Dec. 15, 1874, are requested to call at the office of HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE }
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, }
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF }
NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874. }
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., }
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874. }
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.
The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, }
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST. }
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1874. }
COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION BONDS OF the State of South Carolina due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C.
Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places. F. L. CARDOZA,
Treasurer South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL }
DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 19, 1874, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1875.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874. }
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874. }
FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing. J. L. VERITT, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE TEN (10) per cent. (5) five year first mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Rockport and South-western Railway of Indiana will be paid by SMITH & HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis, Financial Agents of the company, at the New-York National Exchange Bank on and after Jan. 1.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL.........$300,000 | SURPLUS.........$325,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
The usual semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months has been declared, (free of tax,) payable on the 4th day of January next.
Transfer-books will close from the 20th inst. till the 5th prox. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874. }
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1875.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874. }
TWENTY SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., }
BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1874. }
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

WEST-SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 17, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1875. Transfer-books closed to the latter date. JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INT. REST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES B. SMITH, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1875, payable Jan. 18, 1875, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. ALLEN, Jr., and EMIL M. BLUM, as partners, comprising the late firm of R. M. ALLEN, Jr., & CO., and individually, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Emil M. Blum, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts contracted as a member of the above-named firm of R. M. Allen, Jr., & Co., and individually, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-ninth day of December, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the seventh day of December, 1874.
d8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK MAHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Patrick Maher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fourth day of January, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of December, A. D. 1874, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. VANDEWATER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 4,982.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS FOX, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Fox, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 7th day of December, A. D. 1874. ALFRED W. BATES, Assignee,
No. 115 Duane street, New-York City.
d8-law3wTu*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of November, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL M. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA	WED., Dec. 23	PARTHIA	WED., Jan. 6
JAVA	WED., Dec. 30	ALGERIA	WED., Jan. 13

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 23d December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD	Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Jan. 5, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Jan. 19, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE	Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE	Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TRUDELLE	Saturday, Jan. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.—Second Cabin, $75.—Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $80, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

ERIN	Saturday, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.
ITALY	Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN	Saturday, Jan. 9.
	Saturday, Jan. 16.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND	Thursday, Dec. 31, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTERENDORP, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, J[illegible] 2.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS	Dec 24	*ABBOTSFORD	Jan. 21
*KENILWORTH	Jan. 7	OHIO	Jan. 28
INDIANA	Jan. 14	PENNSYLVANIA	Feb. 4

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS.,
Liverpool. | Queenstown.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 24.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 26.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, Saturday, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers sailing on the 23D of EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamers for MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.
[illegible]

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
[illegible]
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 South st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
[illegible]
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts. as follows:
[illegible]
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
[illegible]
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
[illegible]
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
[illegible]
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
[illegible]
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
[illegible]

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.
[illegible]

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
[illegible]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.
[illegible]

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) [illegible]